B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Post Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Post Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, SHAUKAT ALI & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. I^ST NO. 118 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
23rd July ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	NOVAPA ..	6,850
0th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th „ ..	DEVANIA ..	8,091
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th „ ..	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „ ..	A Steamer ..	
24th „ ..	NALI ERA* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	PLASSY ..	7,340
8th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
15th „ ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, *KANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia,

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July ..	DUNERA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th August ..	SOUDAN.* ..	To Colombo Straits and China.
29th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
21st July ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
22nd „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	KARAGOLA	Basra direct
27th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 113.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5 00	in August	Montreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R Hayashi	14th July	24th July
Kosedo Maru	N. Yanagi	23rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	19th „
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th „	20th „
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsuhita	5339	22nd „	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15thAug.	29th „

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	5,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. ESSINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) (ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 83,020,040

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai.
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. OSSUKA, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 693.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,89,89,62
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 3,66,76,82
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 3,81,11,50

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 58, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297 Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Muslim Bunder Road.

Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.

Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.

Cawnpore—Hathras.

London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.

London, E. C

Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,99,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 2 per cent, to 3½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,95
Reserve Fund	£ 266,80
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jokore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiddo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,99,000 at 1 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. SYND, Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	15,33,254	15	0
Reserve Funds		15,76,284	9	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullunda	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Moshiarpur	Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,41,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods on rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,60,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,23,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 3 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposite received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 86 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE. 9/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 68, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO., Post Box 22. 'Phone 6305, Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,20,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary

RAE & CO. Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I. 7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sports & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

DIVANJAL DARUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

84, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HOTEL

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,

BOMBAY No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of a very valuable plot of land admeasuring about 4,000 square yards facing Cadell Road, Mahim, adjoining the new proposed park. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLBHDAS, Solicitors, at 72, Medows Street, Fort.

C10065

FOR SALE AT DUMAS.

THE PREMIER SEA RESORT OF WESTERN INDIA

WELL SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND of 1,000 square yards each in Scheme I, as well as one acre plots in Scheme II at reasonable rates on leasehold. Land for sale to Indians only. For further particulars apply to SECRETARY, Development Scheme, Dumas, Via-Surat.

C9828

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED transfer of Shares from FRIDAY, 1st July to WEDNESDAY, 20th July, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN.
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.).
Managing Governors.

1st June, 1921.

C 9669

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.

R465

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) VIA KARACHI AND

Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,

S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.

Sailing on or about 23rd July, 1921, with cargo and passengers (not pilgrims)

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively. Single deck fare without food:

For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)

E781

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the forlowing business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointments of Mr. M. A. Tana and Mr Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee as Directors.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. F. E Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July, 1921, to the 3rd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For the New Era Industries, Ltd.,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
Secretary,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1921. C1026

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

5 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED—(a) Assistant Professors of (1) English, (2) Indian History, (3) European History, (4) Physics, (5) Chemistry, on Osmania Sicca Rs. 350—25—800.

Qualifications: M.A. or B.A. Honours, (M.Sc. or B.Sc. Honours in case of Science) with experience in teaching College Classes.

(b) Assistant Professor of Urdu language and literature, able to deal with the subject from a critical and historical point of view. Must be well versed in Persian and must possess a good knowledge of Arabic. Knowledge of English language and literature up to the B.A. standard essential and that of Hindi Bhasha very desirable. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

(c) Demonstrators of (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry. Qualifications: B.Sc. with experience. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

All applicants must be able to speak and write good Urdu, as lectures on all subjects except English are delivered in Urdu. Knowledge of Persian and Arabic desirable. Applications must reach the undersigned by July 22, 1921 and must contain details about (1) age, (2) mothertongue, (3) birth-place, and residence, (4) University Education, (5) experience of applicants.

Copies of testimonials and any works by the applicant on the subject concerned should accompany his application.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.
Principal.

C10087

NOTICE.

THE following C. B. horses of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Racing Stud are FOR SALE.

1. BLACKTOP, 4 years, Rs. 10,000.
2. COME ON, 4 years. Rs. 10,000.
3. MAPLE, 7 years Rs. 14,000.
4. COBBLE, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
5. MA BAP, 5 years Rs. 13,000.
6. CUIDON, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
7. BETTER LUCK, 5 years, Rs. 7,500.
8. THE COLONEL, 3 years. Rs. 6,000.
9. LITTLE WONDER II, Rs. 2,000.

Near offers will be considered

Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Poona C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921. No. 8 has been entered for the C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921 and 1922.

For further particulars apply to Mr. R. PUTTANA, B.A., B.L., Palace Musaheb, Crescent Villa, Bangalore.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL.
Huzur Secretary
to H H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Bangalore, 15th July, 1921.

C10110

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December 1920 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire in accordance with Articles 119 and 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint the auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th July to the 27th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
D. J. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1921. C9947

SPORTS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1921.

THE SEASON will consist of 16 days' racing, commencing on 30th July, 1921.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	50
Each Lady	15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	as.
Gents. Ticket	5	0
Lady	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	as.
Gents. Ticket	2	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs.	as.	Second Class. Rs.	as.
Rail fare with admission to GrandStand and 1st Enclosure	22	0	15	0
Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	20	0	13	0
Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	20	8	13	8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

C10046

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS FOR POONA RACES.

TAXIS for Poona Races at Rs. 25 per head including return journey. Bookings on previous days during Office hours at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, and at 12, Murzban Road, Fort.

For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd.

C10098

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

TENDERS.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORE.
Bake, House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.

A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 935 square yards with frontage of 33 feet to Bake House Lane and return frontage of 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.

Bake House Lane connects Medows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.

The site is thus situate in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and eminently suitable for erecting a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—

E. M. GILBERT, LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

T A C 9684

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads at Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars 238 ft. 9in.
Breadth overall, 39 ft 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. (Incorporated in Tientsin), Hsin Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam, engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch, type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
4 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,800 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3. G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender

TA C9933

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has entrusted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MEMON MAHOMED MOOSA, of Bombay, Memmon Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make known in writing to us in our office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without and regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension or tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ciw Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3072, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7729 and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cow Lane, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Anandrao Bapuji and now by the property of Monjibhai Lala Bhaiwalla, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Mrs. F. D. Miranda and now by the property of Dharamdas Dulabhdas and on or towards the South by the Borbhai Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 836-837 and Street No. 4.5 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1921.

S. N. YAKIL,
For Payne & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10041

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction THURSDAY, the 21st July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF ABOUT 30,000 CASES TIN PLATES

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales). Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street on FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

30000 Cases Tin Plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.)

SALE OF IRON BEDS, PIG LEAD AND TANKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room No. 21 Medows Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd July 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

1400 iron beds.
1500 cwt. pig lead.
10 large lot of Tanks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot, within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

SALE AT NEW MARINE LINES NO. 21.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts, rich glass crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard by Roberts, blackwood and open carved chiffoniers cupboards and sofas etc. collection of very rich oil paintings, water colours and old china ware, rich electric table and hall lamps, electric ceiling fans, English enamelled bath tubs and wash hand stands, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, white enamelled single bedsteads with horse hair matting and curtains, almyrahs and cupboards by Roberts, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, meat safes, one extra large size English steel round ice refrigerator with patent round tray, glass door book cases, easy chairs, palm stands, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of F. F. Gordon, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION Sale of Cashmere, Woollen, and Cotton Piece-goods, Laces, Cutlery, Toys, Wrist, Watches, Electric Bells and Bulbs, Grace Kid Leather, Machinery, Boobins and Tin Plates.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the office and Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

On account of the parties concerned.
2 bales all wool serge blue.
5 cases black cashmere.
1 case artificial silk "Salome Brilliante."
1 case laces, cream, white and Black colour.
50 boxes tin plates 20 by 14 of 108 lbs.
1 parcel containing 12 skins light tan glace kids 5½ ft. and 3 skins medium tan glace kid 16 ft.
2 cases belts of assorted colours and sizes.
1 case collar studs &c., and 1 case suspenders.
25 dozen knives and 10 doz. kropp Razors black round.
one case padlock.
Two cases wrist watch with strap.
Three cases electric bulbs.
One disintegrator machine.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2348 of 1920 (Chotalal vs. Lalbhoy).

About 203 bags of bobbins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Telephone No. 4827.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Auction Sale of all the Stock in trade of Messrs. J. C. and Co., at Mahadevi Mansion, 655-656 with its goodwill.

This Day, Wednesday, 20th July, 1921 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at above mentioned place by order of Seth Tahmiras Dinamardas the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jesangbhai Hemchand Kapadia and Chhaganlal Ratanchand trading under the style of Messrs. J. C. and Co., Mortgagors:—

Big lot of wire ropes, table fans A, C and D C currents, ceiling fans, circular Flexible Cord, English, Japanese and China switches, Insulators, Counter weights, Brackets, Switch boards Cast, Glass Shades, Cocus, wall plugs, wiring and work shop implements, screws, nails and glass globes, besides several other articles pertaining to Electricity.

Furniture including big glass door cupboards, folding table, stand, Remington Typewriter No. 8 etc. in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

THE MYSTERY MAN

Out of air he dropped—through walls he would vanish. to-day a good man—to-morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See

JOE RYAN
AND
JEAN PAGE
IN
HIDDEN DANGERS

Vitagraphs' master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of devilry.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES AS USUAL

CROWDS

Are flocking in Daily to See our Huge Double Programme of a spiritual Indian film and an a Amerioan Serial!

at the
GLOBE
"SANT TUKARAM"

The great Sant Tukaram constitutes a striking characteristion of Indian Mythological Lore. The Hindustan Film Company here presented an appealingly forceful 6 Reel Drama of Devotion, Patriotism and Holiness.

History, Religion, Mythology
Unfolded in a Splendid Swadeshi Film.

The Programme will also be supplemented by four parts of the serial running at present.

"THE TURKING PERIL"
(Episode 7 and 8)
Four Shows To-day at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Second Instalment
PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
VELVET FINGERS
with MARGUERITE COURTOT

He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!

You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!

ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

PATHE GAZETTE
INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.
TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

WHA IS—"MAN"?

"A despicable creature—a thing to be avoided—a worm to be trod upon!!"

SO THOUGHT THE LADY FADDIST

"MISS HOBBS"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT

A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life

A Real Art Picture!

"MISS HOBBS"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

Adapted from the Story of

Jerome K. Jerome

A Sparkling Funny Drama of a young and rich lady Faddist, who wasn't—by the way—a "Fright"!

"MISS HOBBS"

Starring the pretty WANDA HAWLEY.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme, "The other Man" Featuring Fatty Orbuckle.

To-day 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S T)

WESTEND CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours
In her Latest Artcraft Offering
"The Pride of the Clan"
"The Pride of the Clan"
Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse beat with Mary's—let your heart leap out to her.

SHE'S A BONNIE LASS

PATHE GAZETTE
THE 1921 DERBY

Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between
HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ERAN.

NEXT SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.
"LOVE LETTERS"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star

JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"
" 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"
" 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

WHO

ARE THE BIGGEST SEVEN
STARS OF THE
CINEMA WORLD?

READ

THESE NAMES, AND DIGEST THEM!

(1) D. W. Griffith.
(2) Gloria Swanson.
(3) Clara Kimball Young.
(4) Geraldine Farrar.
(5) Mary Miles Minter.
(6) Alice Joyce.
(7) Alice Brady.

LOOK OUT

FOR

The Million Dollar Fatty Arbuckle Comedies.

The Million Dollar Fatty Arbuckle Comedies,

The Million Dollar Fatty Arbuckle Comedies.

The Million Dollar Fatty Arbuckle Comedies,

AT THE

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ROVERS CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

Entries are invited for the above competition. Rules and conditions can be obtained from the Joint Honorary Secretaries. Closing date Wednesday August 3rd 1921.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25/-.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. ELLIOTT,
Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
W. A. LOWRY,
Motor Union Insurance Co.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST with ordinary knowledge of office routine and accounts. Apply Box No. 6062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R859

WANTED—A LITHO ARTIST. Liberal salary with extra over-time. Apply immediately of the HIND BRITANIA LITHO PRESS, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R843

WANTED—A fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, must be proficient in sizing and preparatory process. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 6059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10128

WANTED—STOCK CLERKS for Chemists Branches. Only men with experience need apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R855

WANTED—A TYPIST knowing shorthand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 6061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10130

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State service. Apply with terms to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.
A C10120

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE for Bundi High School. Salary Rs. 75-10-125 p.m. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of July. J. H. ANJARIA, Head Master.
A C10127

WANTED by two European gentlemen, an experienced and efficient TEACHER of Guzerati. Reply stating terms, and hours and place available, to Box No. 6036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10059

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER Apply with testimonials. Pay according to qualifications, with better prospects. HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.
A C10131

WANTED—LIVE-WIRE CANVASSER to secure Advertisements, Printing, designing work; orders for 1922 Calendars, Novelties. AMERICAN ADVERTISING, 66 Tamarind Lane, Fort.
A R848

WANTED—A PHOTO-PROCESS-ENGRAVER to prepare first-class BLOCKS in HALF-TONE and LINE in one, two and three colours. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with SPECIMEN of work to Box No. 6054, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10138

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND WRITER to work as a reporter on a local English daily; good knowledge of English essential, and must understand Urdu or Gujarati or Marathi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a PRINTING PRESS. Preference given to a man with knowledge of correspondence. Salary accordin gto qualifications. Apply Box No. 6063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10137

WANTED—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 by annual increment of Rs. 2-8-0. Applications stating age and qualifications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1921. (Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA, President, Kurla Municipality.
A C10126

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS knowing Locomotive driving and four fitters. Good prospects to experienced men. Apply personally to K. V. JOSHI C/o Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Bhandup, (G. I. P. Rly.) Post Kanna.
A C10105

WANTED—A thoroughly capable MACHINIST, must have had practical Machine and Fitting Shop experience, tactful, and capable of handling labour. Apply with testimonials, stating age, experience, and wages to Box No. 6060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10129

WAITED—A WEAVING MASTER, possessing knowledge of Dobley and Drop-Box work. Apply stating full particulars as to age, previous experience and least salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A C10101

WANTED.—Agents at Ajmer, Jaipur, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam, Beawer, Indore and various other places in Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India for securing Life Insurance business for first class Indian purely Swadeshi Company. Liberal commission, pay, allowance, etc., to really competent men. Apply Post Box No. 173, KARACHI.
A C10106

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. rising to Rs. 250 with free Quarters. Qualified European or Indian Ladies may apply with testimonials to the undersigned for the post. C. H. Pandya, G. M. Nunehi, Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Secretaries.
A R10116

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maolagan Road, Lahore.
A C9998

WANTED for the National College Burma One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A young energetic high class Hindu, who has done extensive Export, Import and local business in various lines for five years, desires to join any respectable English or Indian business house on salary, or salary and commission, or partnership basis, and is even prepared to go to Europe, America or any other part of the world on the same basis. Apply Box No. 6052, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R809

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced undergraduate. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 6054, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R845

PRIVATE TUITION, Mathematics and French, undertaken by Prof. R. D. KARVE, M.A. (Bom.), Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Paris). Address: Plot 11-12, Bombay—12.
B R808

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Gowalia Tank, Forjett Street, Crown Mansion, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within
C R850

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor Only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R807

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

TO BE LET:—For Hindoos only, two FLATS, near Nepean Sea Road facing sea. Ground floor Rs. 350, First floor Rs. 400 or Rs. 650 for both the flats with ten rooms, motor garrage, and servants quarters for immediate occupation. Office premises and godowns in Fort for Rs 150, 1200. Please apply SOLE AGENTS, ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 17, Hammam Street Fort.
C R858

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—By Foujdar Bros. Nagpur City one SALE AGREEMENT re-manganese property situated in Government Forest Katangh Jhiri Balaghat C. P.
G R853

FOR SALE—Two first class COLLIERIES and 1,500 bighas Virgin coal land. For full particulars from S. E. SINHA and Co., 43, Bndhabagar Street, Calcutta
G R2997

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—One second-hand English BROUGHAM, recently repaired and painted in excellent condition, to be seen at A. E. FREITAS & CO., Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.
J R814

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9880

FOR SALE—DODGE TAXI 1919 Model, in perfect order, slightly used. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 6053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R842

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H.P., 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India. Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars, inspection, etc., apply LOUIS DREYFUS & CO., Alice Buildings, 339, Hornby Road, Bombay.
JA R10078

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R852

FOR SALE.—Two Boomer Lime Presses at Kamptee. Apply ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Central Provinces District: Mhow.
K C10161

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS, (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy independant and honourable ways of making money. Enclose ½ anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 699

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding. Apply immediately: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R2/6

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

DROPPED between West End Cinema and Railway Hotel a book of Hypnotism by Prof. Beliere on Sunday 17th evening. Please return to SAMPSON, C/o Mr. F. K. MOUSES. Reward and expenses will be paid. Kumbharwada Lane, DADAR.
P B R857

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of 2 lacs of Rupees against Landed Property worth above 6 lacs situated in the up-country (U. P.). For full particulars and terms apply to Box No. 6051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10111

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEMON GRASS FOR SALE in quantities Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kulladakurichi, Tinnevelly Dt.
T R854

FOR SALE—Well-known English and German-Make Brand New A.C. MOTORS, 1½ B.H.P., Rs. 2,000; 20 B.H.P., Rs. 2,750; 40 B.H.P., Rs. 4,630; 50 B.H.P., Rs. 4,950; all complete. Apply Box No. 6031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R804

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jessa Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9294

11 LBS. parcel delivered Al Willam Pears or best Dessert Apples or Al Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
R R881

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4889.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE Rs.

Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5	140
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2	150
Royal No. 6, Brief Size	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 29, latest, brief, little used	250
L. C. Smith 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rebuilt, Brief, 275, Policy	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief ...	290
Remington 11, Brief, 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300 Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the period from the 27th January to 30th June, 1921, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, has been declared.

The Bank will forward Dividend Warrants on the 19th instant by post to the registered addresses of Shareholders resident in India, except where other instructions are recorded.

R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921. C10080

S. S. "SKULD"

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby notified that she is due to arrive in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st instant and they are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned and obtain Delivery Orders.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
The Borneo Company, Limited.
C10133

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive offers for 30 shares of the new issue which have not been applied for and will allot the shares to the present shareholders who offer the highest premium. The first instalment of Rs. 50 per share with the premium to be paid to the Company not later than 1st August, 1921.

A form on which the offer should be made can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company and the offer must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than 1st August, 1921.

By order of the Board, DEVJI DAMODER, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921. C10142

MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921 and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of an additional Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd July to 5th August 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, S. R. LALKAKA & CO., Managing Agents.

"Tankervills", Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, 5th July, 1921. C10149

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GONDAL RAILWAY,

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st October, 1921, to 30th September, 1922, will be received by the Storekeeper, Jetalsar, upto 8 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1921.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Two and Annas Eight per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT, Storekeeper, Gondal Railway.

Jetalsar Junction. Dated 18th July, 1921.
TA C10139

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July, to 2nd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors. HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be paid to those whose names appear on the Register of Shareholders on the 2nd day of August, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or after the 3rd day of August, 1921, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 12 to 1 pm. (S.T.) on Saturdays except Sundays and holidays.
C10134

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given in favour of our SHAIKH ABDOOL KADIR HAJI SHAIKH BULAND by our client Bai MARIUMBAI, widow of Abdul Shakoor Haji Shaikh Buland for looking after and managing the Oil and Tallow Shops at Full Gally, Bhendi Bazar and the Tallow Factory at Kurla, and for the management of other moveable and immoveable properties left at Bombay and elsewhere by her said Deceased husband Abdool Shakoor Haji Shaikh Buland is hereby revoked and cancelled.

Any person dealing with the said Shaikh Abdool Kadir Haji Shaikh Buland in any way in connection with the business of Oil and Tallow or the Estate of the said Deceased Abdul Shakoor Haji Shaikh Buland, will do so at his or her own risk and peril.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA. Attorneys for Bai Mariambai widow of Abdul Shakoor Haji Shaikh Buland.
C10123

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRI ABDULLA SIDICK, Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. A 1 E/4437, Old Survey No. 1/35, and New Survey No. 2 H/35, together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5451, Street No. 22 on which premises are situated at and on the West side of Mahim Basar Road at Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Basar Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Fazalbhai Gulam Hussein Vazir and on or towards the South by the property of Doosabhai Nusserwanji Khadiwa.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1921.
HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10124

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI CHAGAN, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Kams Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground (which was originally of Sanadi tenure) together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,256 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2544 and 3008 and New Nos. 1982, Old Survey Nos. 2/2143, 2/2140 and 4405 and New Survey No. 5678, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414, and bounded on the East by Duncan Road, on the West by Stable Street, on the North by a gutter passage and beyond that by property of Esufally Gulamhussein and Fazal Hossein Gulam Hussein and on the South by gutter passage and beyond that by property of Khoja Karim Ramji.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI, Purchasers' Attorneys.
C10141

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

No. 2529, 18-7-21. E. 2199. 22-6-21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SARAH, widow of Abdulkhan Soundy, of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Undaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HUSSEIN KHAN ABDULKHAN SOUNDAY of Bombay, Kokni Mahomedan inhabitant, a Contractor residing at Undaria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petition.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of June 1921.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI, Petitioners' Attorneys.
C10136

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES OLD MUTHIA COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Khimji Vishram and on account and at the risk of Seth Amarsay Valji Babravala.

60 bales old Muthia cotton.

Above bales are on view at the godown of Seth Khimji Vishram at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Reg. Act. No. IX of 1890, MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th and THURSDAY, the 28th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of trinkets, binoculars, cameras, bales of C. P. goods, Holdalls, Saddles, iron nails, copper boiler, machinery, one case lanterns, English books, medicines brushes, bicycles, condensed milk, 2 cases glass sheets, colour, mineral water essences, kit bags, whips, glass bangles, trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, old umbrellas, cylinders, ghee, grain and various other articles

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July 1921.

Boycott Foreign Goods

We have a few Indian Made SHUTTLES and PICKING STICKS FOR SALE. We are prepared to sell the lot i.e. about five or six gross each, at any reasonable price. Goods can be inspected at No. 40, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Apply:—

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
THANA.
C 10139

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,60,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co., 66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele. Address: "SEEDS". Tel. No. 1885.

Do you wish to be an able ARTIST IN SHORT TIME WITH LITTLE COST then join at once THE A. & S. T. COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.
Write to-day to THE PRINCIPAL, A. & S. T. College of Fine Arts 21, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WEAR KHADDAR! WIN SWARAJ!!
HAND-SPUN HAND-WOVEN
Best Dhoties, Saries, Shirting and Coating cloth
supplied by
SHRI GANDHI SHUDDHA SWADESHI SHALA
BEZWADA, Madras Presidency.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY. Telephone No. 852.

SALE TO-DAY.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRINITY STREET DHOBHI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Jethabhai Hirjee, Kermsey Hirjee, and Dorsjee Hirjee & on account & risk of mortgagor late Bai Dhanbaiji widow of Sorabjee Jamasjee Khajotia's heirs Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1921, at 4-00 p.m., (S.T.), on the Premises the property hereunder described:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land or ground together with messuage tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Trinity Street otherwise called Trinity Chapel Street without the Fort in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 215 and new No. 1B/1672 old survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 4/6273 containing by admeasurement 86 square yards and 1/8 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee fire Temple of Avabai widow of Ardeshir Sorabjee Wadia on or towards the west by the Trinity Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Rustomjee Indawala and on or towards the South by the property of lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Manocherjee and now of Nowrojee Pestonji contractor and which said Premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under number 24 and are now assessed underward Nos. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 63 (1) and are now in occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co. the Solicitors of the mortgagees at his office in Church Gate Street Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.62
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8.91
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	8.99
Feb.	..
Mar.	9.04
April	..
May	9.07
June	..

EGYPTIAN COTTON

November .. 15.00

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 18th July, 1921.

Futures at New York { July 12 20; Oct. 12 70; Jan 13 10

Liverpool, 18th July, 1921

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.O.C.— { July 8.58; Oct. 8.56; Jan 8 91

Liverpool { Mar. 8 95

London, 18th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1/3 3/8—Quiet.
Bar Gold—	—	—113/9 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot—	—	—37 3/8 Dull.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR.

London, Saturday, 16th July, 1921

Total in Sight	—	10,865,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	—	369,000
East Indian	—	141,000
American	—	4,240,000
Other	—	328,000
Total Sales	—	68,000
East Indian Sales	—	3800
Total Speculation	—	—
,, Export	—	—
East Indian Export	—	—
,, ,, Stock	—	66,000
,, ,, Forwarded	—	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	—	1,200
,, ,, Imports	—	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	—	—
American Afloat	—	91,000
East Indian Afloat	—	4,000
Total Afloat	—	128,000

METALS.

London, 16th July, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 71/0
Standard Copper G. M. B.	..	£ 71/0
Copper Braziers	.. .. ..	£ 105
Yellow Metal	.. .. ..	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	.. .. ..	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	.. .. ..	£ 23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	..	£70 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	.. ..	£ 76 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	.. ..	£ 87 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	.. ..	£ 47 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. ..	£ 37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans		58
Government Securities 3%	..	£ 61 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August Sept. 11

Plantation first Latex Crepe July 10/0

Tone :—Firm.

WHEAT.

London, 16th July, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. July August Nominal ..	75 6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers	76/6
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. Nominal	77
KARACHI BARLEY	—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted	—

Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,665,000 Qrs.

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	..	£14 1/2
Hongkong	..	£95 0
National	..	£38/0

SEEDS.

London, 16th July, 1921

RAPESEED, Berosapore Red Bold July-August — Nominal £21 3/4

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August, — Nominal £20 3/4

TONE OF RAPESEED :— Tendency dearer.

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-August Firm, — £24 1/4

TONE OF LINSEED :—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August S. .. .. — £21 1/4

,, paid .. — — £21

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-August sellers — £11/0

TORIA RAPESEED July August Quoted £22 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, 16th July, 1921.

Consols 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 3/4
,, 2 months hence	37 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Idle.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 0
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3/0
,, 7 day Market loans	4 3/8

Amount Paid in-to the Bank of England £6 p/c. since 22nd June 1921

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 19.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fine M G Oomra September at Rs. 351 and steadily declined till Rs. 346. After touching Rs 347½ the market again declined to Rs. 345½ at which price the market closed at 5 p.m. F G M G Broach July/August closed at Rs. 345.

Our markets at Colaba are closed today for forward and ready business on account of "Ashadi Purnami."

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th July, 1921.

Cotton	9,445	Bales.
Wheat	6,848	Cwts
Linseed	3,858	,,
Rape, etc.	724	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	,,
Popyseed	873	,,
Groundnuts	987	,,
Castorseed	Nil	,,
Rice	2,877	,,
Myraboilams	651	,,
Cottonseed	967	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Grass	2,777	,,
Jawar	56	,,
Matay	Nil	,,
Barley	1,064	,,
Bajra	1,198	,,
Coal	5,032	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 19.

Bars Gold Rs 52-15-0
Bars Silver ready 100-2-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3 5/16
D D on Paris 226
3 M/st D A 226
T T on Japan 208
London Gold ready 113-9
London Silver spot D 37-6
London Silver forward D 36-12.
American Cross rate 3.61
Paris Cross rate 46.90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper 58/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5 per cent War Loan 89
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 100
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal 1929 to 49 99
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 103/12

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

(COTTON MILLS.)

Ah Advance 2575, Bombay Cotton 1270, Bombay Dyeing 1682, Century 1175, Cent India 4560, Colaba Land 2795, Coorla 3000, xr. Crescent 785, Currimbhoy 1962, David 1770, Esw. Sassoon 680, Fazulbhoy 1750, Finlay 1192, Ind Bleaching 270, Ind Malwa 790, Kastoorchand 1525, Kohinoor 8595, Laxmi Cotton 4500 New Great 875, Pabani 1010, Pearls 1380, Phoenix 1252, Premier 205, Shapurji 462/8, Simplex 686, Swan 1332/8, Tata Mill 1580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 830, B Burma 545, B Burma N I 170 pr, B Burma pet 14, B Tramway 132/8, B Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 42/8, Ind Cement 356, Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1375, New India Assurance 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 108/12, Tata Iron Defd 612/8, Tata New Ord 100, Tata Iron N Dfd 520, Tata Hydro 945, Tata Oil 90, Scindia Steam 10.

COLOUR-MARKET.

July 19.

Since we reported last time there are no important fluctuations in the market. The values are almost the same. Generally the business was poor excepting some business in Alizarine and Congo-Red. The home quotations are not firm; still indenting business poor. Alizarine 20 per cent was quoted at Rs. 115 per cwt; while Brahama and Haran Chhap were quoted at Rs. 155 per cwt. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine had no demand. Miscellaneous Colours may be said to have demand in small lots. There are no prospects of immediate improvement.

MILL-STORES.

July 19.

C I F C I quotations for the following commodities are approximately as under :—

Healds S 4 per 900 eyes
Reeds 6 to 7 d per 100 eyes
Roller-skins 130 to 145 S per doz
Rope Lambeth 3/2 d per lb.
Rowing Tubes 80 to 90 S per gross
Slubbing tubes S 120/30 per gross.
Hairy Picking Bands 4/6 d per lb
Pickers No. 4 (72 lbs.) 4 per lb.
Cylinder Fillets 1/8 d per ft.
Doffer Fillets 1/3½ d per ft.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Booking for the U.K. and the Continent has been quite lively, about 50,000 to 55,000 tons having been booked for August, September Shipment, mostly Jute and some Hides.

Enquiry is easier to-day and at the moment all available August space to the Continent has been booked. Enquiry for other directions remains dull.

The Tea rate for the U. K. is now quoted at 57s 6d less 5s. July.

The rates are:—Calcutta To—
London, Liverpool, Dundee (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding 35 per ton);
Jute per 50 c. ft. July 8.45.
Cotton per 50 c ft July 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt July 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July 50
Hides per 50 c. ft July 50.
Tea per 50 c. ft. July 37/6.
August/September 8.5 more.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Jute per 50 c. ft. July 8.35
Hides per 50 c. ft. July 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July 35
Gunnies per 50 c ft. July 40.
August/September 8.5 more.
Dunkirk (Less 5 per cent rebate.)
Jute per 50 c. ft. 8.45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c ft. 50.
Boston, New York Philadelphia (8.5 extra up to 590 T.)
Jute and Gunnies per 40 c. ft. 8.40
Shellac per 40 c ft. 40.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Since the fixtures reported on Tuesday there has been an almost complete lack of enquiry for tonnage and the impression here is that Shippers are having difficulty in disposing of those Bombay Cargoes for which tonnage has been booked; at the same time there appears to be no sodding tonnage on the market.

No fixtures have been reported.
Nominal rates are:—
Karachi Rs. 16.
Bombay Rs 14-12.
Colombo Rs. 11.
Rangoon, Madras Rs. 9.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 18th 1919.	June 1st to 18th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. C	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	3 41	39 50	34 15	27 63
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	4 20	39 05	36 69	29 67
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	3 79	35 21	36 68	29 50
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	2 86	33 88	38 91	31 2
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 d eg. Fahr in.		29,744
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	76.3
Dew Point	,,	75.6
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0.916
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. cloudy—10,		10 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	,,	81 5
Minimum do do	,,	75 2
General direction of Wind		WSW, W, WN, W.
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	127
Fall of Rain	inches	2.42
Total fall during month	,,	14.64
do. year	,,	41.43

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th 3.12

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday	25th July	m2 7	25 9
		2 21a	27 2

LOW WATE

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Monday	25th July	m 7 57	17 10
		8 40a	18 2

A gathering of over 5,000 people representing diverse interests in Mysore presented a farewell address to Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. retiring Inspector-General of Education on Sunday evening at Lalbagh, Bangalore. (A.P.)

In pursuance of a requisition signed by 11 councillors a meeting of the council of the Madras Corporation has been convened to be held on the 22nd inst. to consider the situation created by the mill strike. (A.P.)

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the U. P. Liberal Conference on Monday evening, at Lucknow, it was unanimously resolved to invite Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M.L.C., (of the Servants of India Society) to preside over the Conference which meets next month. (A.P.)

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras on Monday, Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, made an application declaring himself as keeper of the Swarajya Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. His Worship passed orders exempting the press from depositing security under the Press Act. (A. P.)

On Monday two Mahomedans who were charged with behaving in disorderly manner by attacking an adi-Dravida of Parsampur, Madras, were sentenced by a bench of magistrates to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and bound over for good behaviour, under section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code in self for Rs. 50 and two sureties for a like amount. (A.P.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MAHIM WARD.

THE said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholker.	Anand Mahal, 91 B, Chowpatti.	Landed Proprietor and Merchant.	Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersi, Kt. Mr. Mahomed Husen bin Mohomed Sayed Pathan. Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, M.L.C. & J.P. Mr. Shantaram Jagannath. Mr. J. S. Pereira. Mr. Kharsetji Dhanjibhai Shroff. Mr. John G. Anderson.	Dr. Moreshvar Chintaman Javle. Mr. Nur Mahomed Haji Dada. Mr. Kashinath Devji Dhuru. Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Mahale. Mr. Ignatius Michael De'Silva. Mr. Manockji Rustomji Setna. Mr. A. Peel.
2.	Mr. Peter Anthony Baptista.	No. 2-3, Mathew Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Balvant Bhavanishanker Dadarkar. Mr. J. Addymen, M.L.C. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L. M. & S., M.R.C.S.	Mr. Bhasker Janardan Shastri. Dr. Peter Rodrigues, L. M. & S. Mr. Hilary Joseph Athaide, B.A. (Hon.).
3.	Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar, M.R.A.S.B.	314-316, Lohar Street, Bombay.	Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and Hon. Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay.	Mr. Bhagvant Janardhan Mahtre.	Mr. Anasta Dadoba.

The Poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1921, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B. T.), in a building occupied by the Lower Mahim Marathi Boys' School near Agar Bazar, Purbhadevi Road.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or a Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate room for filling in voting papers will be provided and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this room. Clerks will be stationed in this room and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidate will be allowed to enter the room where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

THE TATA OIL MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the above mills for the year 1920 is out, and shows, unfortunately, a loss of over Rs. 17 lakhs, a result due, according to the Report, to circumstances, over which the Directors had no control. It is not for me to say if the loss is due to any other cause, nor for me to complain about the loss itself. The loss is there, and the Company must bear it. But what I do complain about is the manner in which the Directors have decided to set off the loss, viz., against this sum of Rs. 23 lakhs received by the Company as premium on 32,540 shares issued last year. This premium, as the Directors say in the Report, was justified at the time, but the present unfortunate position of the holders of these new Shares seems to have escaped from the notice of the Directors. Whereas the original fully paid share of Rs. 100 is now worth Rs. 90 only, the new share on which Rs. 120 have already been paid, will be equal in value to the old share, only after paying thereon the remaining call-money of Rs. 180. And the Directors would not be justified in issuing further calls, until the original share goes up to at least Rs. 300, of which at present there are no chances. The absurdity of the position is admitted by the Directors when they state that is is not desirable to call up further capital. At the same time they do not make their intention clear with regard to these new shares. At present they have no value at all. Not only so, but they represent a liability to pay Rs. 180 on each. I, therefore, suggest, and I hope the Directors will take a favourable view of the suggestion, that the new shares may be taken as fully paid, and Rs 20 only be considered as premium thereon. This will enable what is now merely a scrap of paper to have some value, and be a heartfelt consolation to the share-holders for the heavy loss sustained. If there is any objection to my suggestion being carried out at present, the same may be considered later on. But the Directors will surely miss the opportunity once for all, if they wipe off the premium of Rs. 23 lakhs by setting it off against the present loss and the preliminary expenses.

However depressing may be the present condition of the vegetable oils and oil-products market, I have very great hopes about the future of the industry, when the world has settled down to peace-conditions. There is sure to arise in the near future a huge demand for oils and oil-products. If the Company succeeds in solidifying some edible oil, such as cocoanut oil by the hydrogenation process, and place it in the Indian market in tins similar to kerosine oil tins at a reasonable margin of profit as a substitute for ghee, the dmand especially from orthodox Hindus will be so great, that the Company may not have to go out of India for its products except oil-cakes. The Directors say that they propose to manufacture this hardened oil or vegetable butter, but, unfortunately, the necessary plant for the same has not yet arrived. As a matter of fact this plant should have arrived along with or immediately after the oil plant, and I can confidently say that if the butter plant had been working last year, there would have been no loss, or if at all an insignificant one.

This plant, when it arrives, will I think be the first of its kind working in India. The industry is of very recent growth, but before the war several plants had been working both in Europe and America. The process appears very simple on paper, but presents numerous difficulties in practice, and hence there are numerous patents on the subject, some of which have not yet expired. For years the oil chemist was engaged in finding a solution to the problem of converting vegetable oils into solid fats suitable for cooking purposes and also for making soaps and candles. He knew by chemical analysis that oils differed in their constitution in having only a little less Hydrogen than those solid fats. If only he could succeed in making the oils to combine with hydrogen, a comparatively cheap article would be converted into a valuable hard fat. After many failures and persistent attempts and as long as you please, they solved as Catalyst. Two substances. If they combine, would form a valuable compound. But leave them together in all condition sand as long as you please, they won't combine, unless a very small quantity of a suitable third substance is present. This third substance, known in chemistry as a catalyzer, speedily brings about a combination. Curiously enough the catalyser re a catalyzer, speedily brings about a combination intact after the operation is over and can be recovered back to be used again.

There are various catalysers for the hydrogenation process, but the one commonly used is nickelous oxide. This must be manufactured on the spot, and must not be allowed to come in contact with air or oxygen. Again, there are certain substances which act as poisons to the catolysers and hence they must be studiously avoided. The hydrogen used in the process must also be prepared on the spot and that too very cheaply. There are various processes for manufacturing the gas, and this process that gives a cheap and pure gas should be selected. There are again various patents for different apparatus and contrivances by which the oil is mixed with the catalyzer and heated and stirred with Hydrogen under a certain pressure and at certain temperatures. Different oils require different quantities of Hydrogen for being converted into solid fats. cocoanut oil requiring the least amount. The beauty of the process is that the solidified fat is rendered almost entirely nodorous. Even fish oil loses by this process its offensive smell, thereby rendering it quite suitable for soap-making.

The whole subject is indeed very interesting, and is fully dwelt with in a book called "The Hydrogenation of Oils" by Carleton Ellis, S. B. to which I beg to refer your readers for further information.

I regret Messrs. Tata Sons have established the Oil Mills in an out of the way place. I wish they could yet bring up their Hydrogenation plant somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, and leave the oil mill at Ernakulam.—Yours, etc.

PESTANJI K. MOTIWALA.

Bombay, July 15.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, Member, Legislative Assembly, and President-in-chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, has been nominated Member of Advisory Committee which the Viceroy recently appointed to discuss arrangements for the tour of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. (A. P.)

The All-India Cantonment Deputation waits on the Commander-in-Chief on the 20th July (A.P.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Gentlemen of the Common Jury to attend the High Court at 1130 a.m. (S. T.)
Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Tatsuno Maru" close at 6-30 p.m.
Mrs. Naidu's lecture on "Swadeshi" at the Lad Yuvak Mandal Wadi, 8 p.m. (S. T.)

THURSDAY, July 21.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mahatma Gandhi's address to the Volunteers of all wards and all the courts, Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 8-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

The Planet Mills Ltd., ordinary general meeting, 43A Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer "Cindwara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday July 22.
University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 23.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court today (Wednesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m. as previously notified.

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

Mrs. Naidu will deliver a lecture on "Swadeshi" in Hindi, at the Lad Yuvak Mandal Wadi at 8 p.m. (S. T.) today.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Mr. Godsey Shastri will expound "Bhagvatgita" today at 6-30 (S. T.) at the Commercial Museum Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum when all are invited to attend.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. M. Smith D.S.O. and Officers, the Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Wednesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting.

MAHATMA'S ADDRESS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mahatma Gandhi will address the volunteers of all the wards and all the courts on the 21st at 8-30 p.m. at Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

MAHATMA TO SPEAK AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar C Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Friday 22nd instant at 8 p.m. in Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Kalbadevi Road, where Mahatma Gandhiji will speak on the "Spread of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods". The tickets can be had at annas two only from Wednesday morning at the following places:

(1) Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Morarji Gokuldas Market.
(2) Sheth Govindji Vasanji, Chira Bazar, and Grant Road.
(3) Sheth Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, Mulji Jetha Market, Dharmaraj Gully.

LECTURE BY MAHATMA GANDHI AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee on Thursday the 21st instant at 9 p.m. in Seth Hirji Ghelabhai's godown opposite Cement Chawls, new Chimenbunder Road, Mandvi. Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mohamed Ali and others will speak on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth."

Special seats will be reserved for ladies. All are cordially invited to attend.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The C Ward Congress Committee has made arrangements at the following "centres" to receive discarded foreign clothes. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to send them at any of the following places and obtain receipts for the same.

(1) Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Central Depot—Patni Buildings, Princess Street.
(2) China Silk Importing Co., Kalkadevi.
(3) "Khadi Bhandar"—Morarji Gocouldas Market, Kalkadevi.
(4) "Hind Stores"—Kalkadevi.
(5) Mr. Chunilal Oghadbhai—Dharmaraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
(6) Mr. Narandas Purshotam "Chowk", Mulji Jetha Market.
(7) "Govind-ashram" Sweet Show Room, near Juma Musjid.
(8) "Khatri" Swadeshi Stores, near Juma Musjid.
(9) Govindji Vasanji, Chra Bazaar.
(10) Govindji Vasanji, Thakurdwar.
(11) Girgaum Typewriting Co., Thakurdwar.
(12) Mr. Nandram Panalal, Marwari Bazaar

FOURTH STANDARD EXAMINATION.

REMOVAL OF BARRIER URGED.

Mr. B. B. Warlikar and 40 others have addressed a memorial to the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, to [illegible] the grievances which are expressed by your pupils in the Bombay Presidency, who have completed the term and course of the vernacular Fourth Standard but have failed to pass the test thereof. In the memorial they state, among other things:—

There is a Bombay Government Regulation under which students are prohibited from being admitted to any Secondary or Anglo-Vernacular School unless they have passed the public IV Standard Examination held by the Educational Department. We find the above regulation hard and unfair inasmuch as it disables many fit students from being admitted to the Secondary Schools, though they have completed all necessary preliminary Vernacular Training.

To subject compulsorily students of tender age to a written public examination cannot be justified, as the students cannot often understand the meaning of questions set at the examination, and they also get nervous, that being their first time to appear at the public examination.

They beg that the barrier in the way of promising students of tender age be removed and that the Headmasters of Secondary Schools be empowered to admit, using of course their discretion, students who have completed the term and course of the Vernacular IV Standard to Secondary Schools on receiving a satisfactory certificate as to their studies, etc., from the Headmasters of their respective Primary Schools.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien of the C.I.D. charged one Mohamed Hossain Mowla, a Pathan with possessing one nickel-plated revolver and six rounds of ball cartridges without a license.

Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde, appeared for prosecution.

Mr. O'Brien said on the 19th of May last, on receipt of certain information, he went to the Byculla Bridge with other officers of the C.I.D. He arrived at the compound of the Old Salvation Army House, at 9 p.m. and concealed himself there. He saw at about 1 a.m. the accused together with four others going into an Irani's shop across the road. The accused and his companions came out on the road, as they (Mr. O'Brien and officers) were surrounding the shop. Jamadar Jamalkhan caught hold of the accused with the assistance of two other constables. He (Mr. O'Brien) with the help of other officers arrested the two other men but two others bolted away. The accused was searched and the revolver in his left trouser pocket was found. The revolver was fully loaded with ball-cartridges. The accused had also a clasp-knife in other trouser pocket. It was alleged that certain persons were going to commit a dacoity that night.

After Jamadar Jamalkhan and other C.I.D officers had corroborated the story related by Mr. O'Brien, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THEFT OF A WRIST WATCH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sergeant Merrifield charged Shankar Bhaiji, a Wagri boy aged 13, with the theft of a gold wrist-watch and chain, belonging to Mr. Motiram Gidumal, a Hindu merchant.

The facts of the case are that on Monday last at 4-30 p.m. the complainant went to sleep on the Oval near Churchgate Station. On awaking, he saw the accused bolting away and found his watch and chain missing. He, however, chased the accused and succeeded in arresting him. On enquiries being made, the accused pointed out the spot where he had thrown the watch.

The accused pleaded guilty, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to remain for a period of three months in the Yeravada Reformatory School.

REPORTED THEFT OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Dorabji Shapurji Daree, residing at Tatha Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of 277 share certificates of thirteen different Companies and valued at Rs 74,191 from a wooden box in his room between the 8th and 9th instant.

It appears that the complainant went to Andheri on the 6th instant leaving one Darabshaw Edulji Mandviwalla who had been living with him for the last sixteen years. He after apparently ransacking the place decamped with the shares on the 9th instant. On the 12th instant, on receipt of information that some clothes had been found on the bank of the river at Billimora, the complainant went there and identified the clothes of Mandviwala but had no particular information about his whereabouts. Police are instituting further enquiries in the matter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Deoji Vithoo Pawar, a mill operative aged 48 and residing at Dadar. The deceased lived with his cousin Bhoj Patia and left for Sion at 6-30 p.m. on Monday saying he would return at 10 p.m. or he would come in the morning if it was raining heavily. When he left the house, he was quite alright, but when he did not turn up in the morning, Bhoj went to enquire about his whereabouts. On enquiries being made, he (Bhoj) saw the body of the deceased lying near the rails between Sion and Matunga on the G. I. P. Railway.

Pirtha Mahadu, a railway patrol was on duty that night between Matunga and Sion and saw nothing on the railway line. He, however, at 3 a.m. on Monday last went again and found the deceased lying by the side of the up-line.

The deceased was injured on the head and legs. It was alleged that several trains had passed between 11 p.m. on the 17th instant and 3 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The jury returned a verdict of death from his having been knocked down by a train of the G. I. P. Railway.

COOPERATIVE SECRETARIES' EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Cooperative Secretaries' Junior Examination, held at Surat during the last week of May.

(Names are arranged in order of Merit.)

Mr. Mafatlal Maganlal, Mr. Someshwar Chhaganlal Bhatt, Mr. Fulabhai Narenbhai Mehta, Mr. Narenbhai Desaibhai Patel, Mr. Chhotalal Khimchand, Mr. Ranchhodlal Mansukhram, Mr. Dahyabhai Narenji Desai, Mr. Bhogilal Hargowan Kothari, Mr. Nagjibhai Ishwarbhai, Mr. Dinmanishanker Fakirbhai Pandya, Mr. Hiralal Vishwanath Pandya, Mr. Chhaganlal Raiji, Mr. Chhotalal Jerbadan, Mr. Ramchandra Vasudev, Mr. Amersing Sultansing, Mr. Imamuddin Sadakmia, Mr. Nagerji Akhubhai, and Mr. Jeyshanker Umiashanker Vyas.

TILAK'S JAYANTI,

MAHATMA GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Raikeya Subha, a public meeting will be held at the Empire Theatre on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti (Birth Anniversary) of Lok. Tilak when the Ali brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Messrs. Patel, Pickthall, Jayakar Mehta and Nariman, Dr. Velkar and others will address the meeting and Mahatma Gandhi will preside. Full proceeds of the function will be handed over to Mahatmaji with a request to utilize it as an honorarium for Lok. Tilak's Biography. The function will be cosmopolitan.

Tickets for Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 can be had from Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, (opposite Lipton's Ltd.), Apollo Street, between 2 and 6 p.m.

MAHIM WARD.

CANDIDATES FOR VACANCY.

The followng gentlemen are candidates for the Mahim Ward for a seat vacated by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, resigned, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

(1) Mr. Peter Anthony Baptista.
(2) Mr. Manghesh Anandrao Dabholkar.
(3) Mr. Sunder Rao D. Navakar.

It is rumoured that Mr Dabholkar has received, up to now, the largest number of votes in his favour.

CATHOLICS SHOULD STAND OR FALL.

WITH THEIR SISTER COMMUNITIES OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India is not still—it is fast moving. A great political revolution has been taking place under the auspices of "Non-Co-operation." The peoples of every caste and creed have laid aside their differences and united for one great object—obtaining of Swaraj within British Empire. While every community of India is up and doing, the Indian Catholics are silently, watching it. It is not a time to watch, it is a time when every Indian Catholic should actively participate in the great movement of Non-Co-operation. India's prosperity is our prosperity; India's is our adversity, so every Catholic should share the joy or sorrow; prosperity or adversity, liberty or slavery of his fellow Indians. If we do not sympathise with the Hindu-Muslim cause, we are openly defying their legitimate aspirations; and such injudicious attitude of the Indian Catholics is not likely to be tolerated any longer and the time may not be distant the Catholics may be treated in like manner.

Are we now to continue or discontinue the attitude of neutrality. If we continue the attitude of neutrality then our future position is likely to be that of the bat which held aloof during the great contest between the beasts and birds; but the bat subsequently had to suffer for its folly of remaining aloof. The Parsis have well considered this and hurriedly joined the Non-Co-operation movement; the Indian Catholics should likewise ponder over this and promptly follow the Great Doctrine of Economy.

If we keep away from this doctrine we are committing a grave blunder—rather crime, and exposing ourselves to a grave danger from the Hindu-Muslim working Dynamo.—Yours etc

S. LOPEZ DE PARRA.

July, 18 1921.

NO FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE

CONFESSION OF A PROFESSOR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the night of 14th instant Mr. Kapadia Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, went to the Hostel meeting with Principal A. L. Covernton to persuade students to come to a compromise and give up the idea of prosecution. After dilating like Sir Roger de Coverley to the effect that much can be said on both sides, he passionately appealed to the students not to resort to the court of law during the course of his 'Mission of Peace' he narrated a crucial instance of Portuguese Justice in which after loss of several months' time, heavy expenses, and weary troubles he lost everything and gained nothing. By an argument from analogy he wanted to emphasize on the youthful and impressionable minds of students how futile it would be to have recourse to a law court with all its inconvenience, expenses and delay: and sought to bring home to their minds his evident want of faith in British Justice. Though he did not say it in so many words, he laboriously but conclusively proved, as he would prove a theorem, how compromise was much better and more honourable than prosecution a British Court of Law which would lose them everything and get them nothing. Presumably Mr. Kapadia felt what he saw, thought what he felt and spoke out what he thought. The students wish that next time this worthy Prof. of Mathematics goes to them he will have a worthier object for his mission and a better subject for his sermon.—Yours, etc.

"No. 7."

July 19.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT AND INDIAN MERCHANTS.

In connection with the representations made to Government by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding Bombay Development we are given to understand that both H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will meet the Chamber on Friday the 22nd instant.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

From the early hours of Tuesday morning till about 10 o'clock, there were heavy rains in Bombay, with the result that streets like Sleater Road, Null Bazaar, Kumbharwada, J. J. Hospital were entirely covered with water. At the Null Bazaar and Kumbharwada water was more than knee-deep. The tram service was practically dislocated for sometime. Trams going from Museum to Tardeo via Abdul Raheman Street were on account of floods in the streets, directed to the Victoria Gardens through J. J. Hospital line. There were long rows of tram cars seen standing at Girgaon and other places unable to move on. All the streets were practically clear by 11 o'clock when vehicular traffic was resumed.

Mr. Haig Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji left Government House on Monday.

His Excellency attended the Red Cross Concert at the Poona Gymkhana on Monday evening.

It is understood that the Madras Government contemplate appointing a committee enquire into the recent disturbances in the mill area. (A.P.)

"CO-OPERATION" AND SWARAJ FUNDS.

GOVERNMENT DISPLEASED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith the copy of the letter received by my Association from the Government of Bombay, and our reply thereto for publication in your esteemed daily. The letter of the 27th April, refers to the request of the Association to the Government for permanent representation on the Port Trust Board.—Yours, etc.

UTTAMRAM,
Secretary.

COPY.

No. 1522.

Marine Department,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay,
Dated the 8th July 1921.

From,

J. C. Ker Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To,

The Secretary,
Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 27th April 1921, which is under the consideration of Government, I am directed to inform you that the statement has appeared in the public press that the Grain Merchants' Association has recently contributed one lakh of rupees to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. I am to enquire whether this report is correct, and if so whether the Association have any remarks to offer with regard to their public support of Non-Cooperation with Government on the one hand and their request on the other hand that the Government should secure for the Association permanent representation on the Port Trust.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

Copy of letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government, of Bombay, Marine Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th July 1921.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by my Managing Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1522 of the 8th instant and to reply that the amount has not been subscribed from the funds of the Association but by its members through the Association. The Government cannot however be unaware of the fact that the Non-Cooperation movement includes in its programme several items like the anti-drink campaign and Swadeshi with which even people who are not Non-Cooperators have full sympathy. Contribution to the Tilak Swarajya Fund by itself does not connote a policy of Non Cooperation either on the part of individuals or public bodies. In fact even leading co-operators, Justices of Peace, titled personages have all contributed to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

My Committee are surprised, therefore, at the inference drawn by the Government that contribution to the Tilak Swarajya Fund is in any way inconsistent with the claim of my Association to have permanent representation on the Port Trust. The Port Trust is created and conducted from public funds and representatives of the leading public Associations have every right to be on its Board. It is preposterous to suggest that semi-public bodies like Municipalities and Port Trust, etc, are the preserve of the Government on which critics of the present system have no right to have a seat.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)
Secretary.

PSYCHOLOGY OF ENGLISH RESPECTABILITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The incident at the Elphinstone College Hostel on the 13th instant as reported in your paper has been explained by you as a rag. If the report is to be believed in detail there are certain facts which cannot be passed off as rag. It is alleged that the five "respectable" Europeans" were giving Salome (nude) performances to amuse the students. If this is true I think the students have been very ungrateful in not thanking them. They ought to have taken snapshots for the Sunday papers to pass on the amusement to others. The whole affair can be explained psychologically. There is nothing strange about the matter. The principal took a correct view of the situation and tried to hush it up. He seems to know the fact that in the tropics the European mind is unhinged and that "respectable" Europeans are not to be held responsible for any action. Besides the affair took place after 9 p.m., and he knew that after a hearty dinner a "respectable" Englishman is not responsible for his actions, and that is why the principal asked the students to over look the affair, forgive and forget.

The attitude of the students can be explained equally easily. The present educational system produces a slavish mentality in the students. This being the fact no wonder 200 students could not oppose 5 "respectable" Europeans.

As regards the Principal of the college the less said the better. He lays down a dangerous precept of European respectability for the Indian students to copy.—Yours, etc.

MEDICO.

Bandra, July 18.

THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Everybody asks what is Sir George Lloyd doing. Is he going to be a silent spectator of the scenes enacted at Dharwar like Lord Chelmsford and give a carte blanche to his Lieutenant Mr. Painter at Dharwar or is he going to investigate the whole affair personally as Lord Hardinge did in the Cawnpore affair without relying on the version of the man on the spot? There is such a great difference between the official and non-official versions as between the North Pole and South Pole that there is a clear duty before Sir George Lloyd first to inquire into the matter personally and secondly to appoint an impartial committee to investigate into the whole affair. Where are the Ministers? What are they doing? Earning fat salaries, and living in the graces and smiles of the bureaucracy. What are the Moderates doing? Patting the Government and its officials for crushing the non-cooperative movement. Why do they not appoint an impartial committee from amongst them. Has their angle of vision so soon changed owing to the company of the bureaucracy? The public would not be satisfied by the farce of the trial of the accused whom they more or less believe to be innocent. Everybody is aware of police methods of getting up evidence, and the less said the better. At present the Collector and District Magistrate Mr. Painter and the District Superintendent of Police Mr. Marsten and the Sub-Inspector Mr. Shivlingappa and the police are the accused before the bar of public opinion. What steps have been taken by Government to bring them to book? Grave charges of wanton and indiscriminate shooting of innocent people are made against them. They are not yet arrested. No action has yet been brought by Government to prosecute them for spilling innocent blood. On the contrary, they are making merry and are very busy arresting persons who may have had the misfortune of incurring the displeasure of these mighty tin gods Now is their opportunity for crushing the Khilafat and Congress workers and along with them the cursed non-cooperative movement. Have not Government given them a free license to crush the non-cooperative movement by all means in their power? Messrs. Painter and Marsten have taken their cue from Government and they now expect to be rewarded by Government for their heroic act.

If Sir George Lloyd is going to become the silent spectator then are the people going to follow suit and weep and wait over the affair? No. There is a clear duty before them too i.e. to appoint an impartial committee to investigate the affair and collect evidence and then to launch a prosecution against the officers who may be found to be guilty. Even if they escape at the hands of a partial judiciary they will be put to the worry and trouble of defending the actions and people will have the satisfaction to convince the Government that British Justice is at a discount, where Government officials are implicated.

Perhaps Government will come to the rescue of the officials and decline to give its sanction to the prosecution as required by the Criminal Procedure Code. It is to be seen what is to be the fate of the resolution of Mr. Seshagni Ayyar for amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to do away with the said sanction. What is Lord Reading doing? Has not his Lordship read the frightful accounts of the shooting at Dharwar, Aligarh and Chandpoor and other places? When is his Lordship going to mete out evenhanded justice? It is no use crying out "forget and forgive" when the bureaucracy has not forgotten its old methods. Why talk of healing old sores. What about these new sores. Then why ask H. H. the Prince of Wales to act as Prince of Peace. Repression and conciliation cannot go together. If there is going to be a truce let Government and the people repression ought to cease at once. Then and then only Prince of Peace will be able to heal the old sores. Let Lord Reading give up his diplomacy. Mere revision of Martial Law sentence won't satisfy the people. Let all Martial Law prisoners be released at once. Let all penal and retrograde section be repealed. Let the repression cease and let him right the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs by removing the Thompsons and O'Braiens and others of their brood and by pressing the Prime Minister to secure a fair and just treaty for the Turks and finally let him satisfy the gowing aspiration of the people by recommending the grant of immediate Swaraj. Then and there only there will be peace in India otherwise by indulging in pious platitudes and giving out doles here and there will not satisfy the people.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. B. Anand Rao appears to have been very much upset by your very sensible Leader on "Where are the Liberals" and accuses you of being unjust in bringing the "Liberal Europeans" into ill-odour everywhere and destroying their influence with the masses. Has your correspondent read Sir P. C. Roy's speech at the public meeting at Calcutta reported recently, and does he opine that "The Chronicle", brought Sir Surendranath Banerjea into ill-odour of Sir P. C. Roy—a gentleman who had so far devoted himself entirely to the study of Science and not of Politics? Your correspondent writes of the Liberals' influence with the masses. Those who have been following the events of Indian Politics for the last decade or so will take your correspondent as just emerging from his exile where news of Indian Politics did not reach him at all. However taking for granted, for argument sake, that the Liberals have influence with the masses is it of such a nature as can be destroyed in no time through the efforts of their opponents. Is it because the Liberals are the deadly enemies of the N.C.O. Movement and have influence with the masses that Mahatmaji—the illustrious author of the movement is being considered as the Saviour of India and cheered whenever he happens to be amongst them and who are at his beck and call and ready to lay down their lives if he wants them to? If your correspondent were moving among the masses, he would have known how Mahatmaji is being blessed by the women-folk for his movement against

SPORTING NEWS.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

PROBABLE ENGLISH TEAM SELECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 19.

England's team for the Fourth Test Match, which is being played at Manchester on July 23rd will be selected from Tennyson (Captain) Douglas, Fender, Marriott, Woolley, Brown, Hearne, Durston, Hallows, Strudwick, Ernest Tyldesley, Russell, Mead and Parkin.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT DURHAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 20.

Nine thousand spectators were present when the match between Durham and the Australians was resumed to-day in hot weather. The pitch was in excellent condition. Australians made 267 and Durham in their second innings were all dismissed for 121. Australians soon knocked off the 24 runs required to win for loss of no wickets.

Leicester beat Somerset by an innings and 24 runs.

INTER-'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

MISFORTUNE DOGGING ENGLISH COMPETITORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 19.

Swampscott (Massachusetts). Misfortune is dogging the English Athletes and detracting from the interest of the Inter-Varsity Athletics which are taking place on July 23rd between Oxford, Cambridge, Yale and Harvard, for Trowbridge is suffering from appendicitis and will be unable to compete. McInnes has a severe bronchial attack and Stallard's foot is still troublesome. The doctors, however, hope that both McInnes and Stallard will be fit by the 23rd.

MARATHON RACE.

TROPHY AND PRIZE WON BY ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12 noon, July 19.

The Marathon race for the Sporting Life trophy and five hundred pounds sterling took place to-day and was won by Mills (England) in 2 hours 51 minutes 41 seconds with Kinn (Sweden) second in 3 hours 13 2/5 seconds. Wilson and Bryant both England came in third and fourth respectively.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

On Monday evening a rather uninteresting game witnessed by a mere handful of spectators was played between Brigade Staff and Y. M. C. A., resulting in a victory for the former by three goals to one. The game last night however between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. G. A. was of a much more interesting character. The Gymkhana gave a most entertaining display of Association football despite the conditions prevailing. As soon as the game started they went off with a bang and goals followed each other at an average interval of five minutes. Etherington was the first to find the net from close quarters. Then came a beauty from Gillespie after a smart run down the touch-line and this was followed in quick succession by two goals from Etherington. Morren was the next to have a successful pot and Stedman wound up an excellent half for the Gymkhana by scoring a sixth goal. Half-time arrived with the score six goals to nil in favour of the Gymkhana. Rain was meanwhile coming down rather heavily and the ground was momentarily becoming worse. The result was that in the second half the Gymkhana found difficulty in keeping their feet and added only one goal (through Etherington) to their previous total.

The Gymkhana team played excellently together, their forwards being particularly effective. Etherington was playing left inside in which position he was most successful displaying little or none of the selfishness which characterised his appearance at centre-forward. Gillespie and Morren were a great battle on their respective wings and they were well served by Thow and Stedman. Derry and Bourne were as usual exceedingly safe at full-back, while the halves Lowry, Fox and Bradley played a sound game.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

An effort is being made this week to organise some opposition for the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby footballers. To-night at 6 o'clock on the Oval a team representing Malabar Hill will meet the Gymkhana and on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. the officers of the R. S. L. I. and the 7th D. C. O.'s are gathering together a team to meet the Bombay Gymkhana on the Oval.

the Drink Evil. Your correspondent is annoyed with what he characterises as tilts and flings at the Liberals, but what he in reality an earnest appeal replete with sound common sense to them to extend a helping hand to the terror-stricken people of Dharwar. If he were looking at things with an impartial eye he would have known that the "Liberals" have miserably failed in their duty to the Motherland by allowing themselves to be merged in the Bureaucracy. If the Liberals are left outside represent none but themselves and hardly render any service worth the name. Your correspondent's letter under reference is full of nonsense so it will be better for him to devote his time would be required for inditing another letter to some better purpose.—Yours etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 20, 1921.

THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward has visited Dharwar and the visit, as it might have been expected, ended in the usual manner. Mr. Hayward gave the usual official excuse that the police investigation was almost complete and, therefore could not be abandoned and he gave the usual official promise that a special magistrate would be appointed to hear the case. It is true Mr. Hayward had an interview with the President of the District Congress Committee. But the public point of view, which was urged on his attention, was completely ignored by him. Mr. Joshi, the President of the District Congress Committee, assured him that public confidence in British justice would not be restored unless the present officers of the District concerned in the affair were removed, the present investigation conducted by these officials was cancelled and an independent commission of enquiry appointed to try the case. He told him that the people had lost faith in the officials concerned—in fact they have publicly made grave accusations against them—and they would not be satisfied with the mere appointment of a Special Magistrate who, as he said, would be, at the most, a mere recording agency of the statements made by the witnesses put forward by the present officials.

But these considerations, which have been embodied in the resolutions passed by the Dharwar District Conference, were lost on Mr. Hayward whose visit as even the representative of the Associated Press suggests, has been of no use. The general impression of the Dharwar public, the latter says, appears to be that "Mr. Hayward has come with a determination of giving only a Special Magistrate in this case and doing nothing further in the matter," which means, in short, that the Government he represents are determined to vindicate prestige rather than justice *pace* Lord Reading. The main reason why the local officials are anxious to proceed with the prosecution organised and manipulated by themselves is that most of the accused in the case are the persons who, if they were free, would give the most damaging evidence against the officials themselves. What has happened is that in Dharwar those whose own conduct requires to be investigated are the prosecutors of those whose evidence would be most valuable in the investigation, if it were undertaken, as it should be, by a Government jealous of its reputation and anxious to vindicate justice.

Justice in Dharwar has thus become a topsy-turvy affair and it is not surprising that attempts should be made to save the faces of officials who, if the allegations against them are true, deserve the severest punishment. What is, however, amazing is that the Government of Sir George Lloyd should connive at such a scandalous attempt to pervert justice. Some questions on the subject, we understand, are to be asked in the Legislative Council when it meets in Poona next week. Is this to represent the sum-total of the action taken by the "Liberals" in respect of a tragedy that stands, according to the public version, next only to Jallianwalla massacre? Meanwhile, what of the mental agonies of those who have been falsely accused of offences they did not commit, and of the suffering of the wounded, not to speak of the dead who cannot be recalled to life?

LIBERIO PEREIRA.

We have received a copy of the special supplement of "A Terra," a leading Portuguese newspaper published at Morgao, issued on the very day of the dastardly assault upon the editor of "A Terra", Mr. Liberio Pereira, by four Portuguese officers, one of them the Governor's aide-de-camp. Senhor Pereira has won the confidence and affection of all Indians who are Portuguese subjects or who have Portuguese traditions, by his fearless championship of the people's rights as citizens of the free Portuguese Republic, and his no less fearless criticism of abuses and existing wrongs. On July 5 when he arrived at his newspaper office he noticed a motor-car waiting on the opposite side of the road. Soon after he entered he was informed that a Portuguese officer, an aide-de-camp to the Governor, wished to see him. The officer asked him in a friendly way to go with him to a place near the railway-station where he would meet some other officers who wished to meet him in an amicable conference. In spite of the entreaties of some members of his staff, Senhor Pereira, who is absolutely fearless, went with the A. D. C. in the very motor-car which he had seen waiting across the road. At a certain place they were joined by three other officers, when all four began to abuse Senhor Pereira on account of certain articles which had appeared in his newspaper. Quite unintimidated, Senhor Pereira refused to be dictated to by anyone in matters which concerned his public duty. At the point where the three other officers rejoined the aide-de-camp he refused to go any further in such company, and was pushed into the car by force in the sight of many witnesses. He was then carried at a great pace by a solitary road to Cortalim, a distant village, the officers threatening him on the way with their revolvers, telling him not to attack the authorities in future in his paper. Though apparently in danger of his life, Senhor Pereira refused to sign any declaration of the kind which they wished to extort from him.

In view of his courage, three of the officers including the A. D. C., it seems, gave up the game for they remained at Cortalim. Only one cross-grained giant of great physical strength accompanied Senhor Pereira on the drive back to Margao, where, in front of the military quarters in the heart of the town he brutally assaulted Senhor Pereira, the injuries being directed chiefly at his head and right arm in order to incapacitate him from his work of writer and of editor. In a broken state, he was deposited at his house, whence he was taken at once to the hospital where he has since then been under treatment by Dr. Gambetta da Costa, L. M. S. (Bombay). Senhor Pereira has been certified to be suffering from a serious fracture of the right shoulder and from injuries to the head. One month was given as the minimum period for his recovery by the jury in their verdict given before Dr. Euclides Menezes, Magistrate (Margao). In spite of popular clamour for the punishment of all four officers, the Governor's aide-de-camp, we understand, has not yet been dismissed, or had not been on June 16, the date of the last communication we received from the office of "A Terra," which concluded with the words: "We have confidence in Portugal."

It is not our practice generally to give prominence to the internal affairs of Portuguese or French India, the rights and wrongs of which we cannot as a rule justly estimate. But the Freedom of the Press is a matter which concerns all humanity, and everyone who suffers nobly, without yielding, for the cause of the oppressed is our compatriot. We offer, therefore, our congratulations to Senhor Pereira on having passed so great an ordeal without flinching; and our sympathy to our Catholic brethren in an hour of trial. We hope the confidence which they express in Portugal will soon be justified before the world.

Notes of the Day.

The Back Bay Scheme.

Our local morning contemporary, while not ignoring the obligation resting on the Development Department to take the public into its confidence regarding the schemes which it is planning for their benefits proceeded yesterday to lighten the burden lying on the shoulders of the officials of the Department by disclosing in all confidence a few of the details of these official plans. The disclosed information is pitifully little, but even that little loses its real value when it is given out on the sole authority of our contemporary and without any guarantee that it tallies with the official plans and estimates. The public, who are crying for light, will not be satisfied with the inspired "facts" of our contemporary. What they want is precise and authentic details of the various schemes of the Department, especially the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. It is up to the Department to secure the public confidence which it seeks by laying its cards on the table. The secrecy in which it has enshrouded itself is not calculated to inspire confidence in its ability to discharge the task it has undertaken, either economically or with a due sense of responsibility to the public. Our contemporary estimates that the Reclamaion Scheme may cost six crores instead of the four originally estimated and anticipates that "Government is going to make a profit of several crores over its outlay" on this scheme. But beyond mere assertion, no facts and figures are given which will justify these optimistic estimates. It is true that a total of 30 million pounds sterling or 30 crores of rupees is the official estimate of expenditure on all schemes but does our contemporary know that at present not ten rupees but sixteen fetch a pound and that the total estimate has now to be raised to 48 instead of 30 crores? But apart from this, does our contemporary know the rate at which the Department is wasting its resources? Is it aware that the monthly salary bill of the officials and establishment approaches nearly a lakh at present when the Department has only just begun its operations? The public grievance against the Back Bay Scheme is not only that it will prove extravagant but also that it is not at all necessary, much less so urgent as the suburban development schemes. The latter will bring relief to the poor much more speedily than the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, which will benefit mostly the rich and only indirectly affect the poor and middle classes. Our contemporary has failed to meet this criticism satisfactorily.

Tata Oil Mills.

That something was radically wrong with the Tata Oil Mills Co. has been known to the public for several months past, but neither the public nor the shareholders were prepared for the huge loss of over 18 lakhs which, as the Company's report recently issued discloses, was incurred during the second half of 1920. And yet, during this very period, the Company's Directors, on the strength of a glowing report of the cheery prospects before the concern, induced the existing shareholders and the general investing public to buy the new shares, which the Company issued at a very high premium. In these circumstances it is natural that there should be great indignation among the shareholders, thus victimised, at the conduct of the Board of Directors. They are anxious to know whether the Board was aware of the losses the Company was making and, if so, how they justify their conduct in issuing the new shares at a premium and beguiling the shareholders into the belief that the Company was progressing splendidly. If the members of the Board were not aware of the losses being incurred, who was it that misled them into the belief that everything was all right? There are various rumours about the utter uselessness of much of the machinery imported, about the incredible extravagance indulged in for the sake of the European staff and so on. Sir Dorab Tata and his colleagues cannot complain this time that their Indian staff failed to come up to their expectations. They put implicit trust in European management and European engineering skill and how has that confidence been justified? We have no doubt some members of the Board will excuse the failures of the management on the score of circumstances beyond control, such as exchange, scarcity of copra and so on. But the plight of the Company cannot be explained away in this easy manner. The shareholders will require a full and frank explanation from the Board regarding the true state of affairs of the Company and the real causes of the losses incurred. It is reported to us that underhand attempts are being made in the interest of the Board to canvas proxies, so that the report may be adopted in spite of all the protests of the shareholders. If this is true we have no hesitation in declaring that such attempts are reprehensible in the extreme. What the Board and the shareholders should welcome is an impartial investigation of the affairs of the Company by a committee composed of directors and representatives of the shareholders. We hope that the Board will have no objection to such a straightforward course. We do not think that the Board will be foolish enough to refuse to pay heed to such a request and that they will carry matters with a high hand, as the Boards of the Tata Bank and the Tata Iron and Steel Company did.

Our "Responsible" Ministers.

To judge from the comments which have appeared in the Press in Maharashtra, the policy—or rather the want of policy—of the Minister of Education in this Presidency has raised a storm of disapproval in large sections of the population which the Minister, it appears, is seeking to meet by contemplating the appointment of "a strong committee to go into the question of compulsory elementary education." The contrast between promise and performance exhibited by the Moderates now in power in the Provincial Governments, is too glaring to escape the attention of the people who are interested in the expansion of education. The so-called Liberals, whom the Education Minister represents in the Executive Government of the Presidency, were profuse in their promises of the great feats of educational and social progress they were going to perform on the inauguration of dyarchy, but, with the sweets of power securely in their grasp, their Minister at once changed his language and attitude and began to speak the jargon of the bureaucracy. His first pronouncement in the Legislative Council caused disappointment to those who expected a bold and ambitious policy from Mr. Paranjpye and even some of his friends of the Liberal party were taken aback by the poor spirit which inspired that speech. The statement the Minister recently made at the Deccan Sabha has by no means improved matters and has only deepened the sense of popular disappointment at the lack of enthusiasm and sympathy displayed. Some go-ahead members of the Liberal party have given expression to their sense of dissatisfaction at the way in which the Minister and his undiscriminating supporters are making a fetish of moderation, caution and "responsibility", and are pressing for a programme of rapid educational advancement. This pressure, it would seem, is having its effect, but political "Moderation" cannot be hustled into much propaganda or active solid work.

Merged in the Bureaucracy.

The complaint against the Education Minister is that, instead of courageously grappling the problem of mass education and, as a Liberal, throwing himself heart and soul into the solution of the many questions which are so vital and dear to the people, he has been trying to silence his critics with arguments drawn from the worn-out armoury of the bureaucracy. Mr. Paranjpye does not believe it to be practical politics to introduce a bold scheme of compulsory primary education during his term of office and has sought to pour ridicule on the advocates of rapid educational expansion as impatient idealists and unpractical critics. He seems to doubt if the people will take kindly to compulsion and is not sure if the resolutions of protest which are pouring in on him in shoals represent true popular feeling in the matter. It has caused no little amazement that a Liberal of Mr. Paranjpye's position should have thought fit to meet the popular demand for progress with such flimsy arguments. The ministerial party, if such a term may be used, has stultified itself, and it has little cause to congratulate itself upon the policy its representative is pursuing in the Provincial Government and the manner in which it is being bolstered up. The country was not much worse off under the pre-Reforms regime, and the Ministers with their huge salaries are not calculated to usher in a "New Era" if they allow themselves to be merged in the bureaucracy and are blind to the developments that are taking place around them. The Moderates are pledged to "work the reforms successfully", and it will be a pity if this is interpreted to mean simply routine and keeping things going. It is some satisfaction to know that this idea of the duty of those who are cooperating with Government in the experiment of the dyarchy, is repudiated by some of the Liberals with creditable candour and courage, which, we feel sure, is appreciated by the people at large.

SWADESHI AND DUTY OF INDIAN WOMEN.

"GIVE UP LUXURIES---BE READY FOR SACRIFICES."

BOYCOTT AND THE CHARKHA---THE WAY TO SWARAJ.

MAHATMA ADDRESSES MOSLEM LADIES.

A meeting of representative Moslem (Purdah) ladies was held at Mrs. Haji Yousuf Haji Ismail Sobhani's bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, yesterday afternoon, when Mahatma Gandhi delivered a very inspiring lecture on "Swadeshi" in Hindustani. H. H. Nazli Begum Rana Sultana presided on the occasion. There were more than five hundred Moslem ladies present. Among the prominent ladies present were:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Atia Faizee Begum, Mrs. Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mrs. Nimazi, Dilshaned Begum, Mrs. Shirazi, Mrs. Peerbhoy, Mrs. Laiji and Mrs. Hoosainbhoy Mohamedbhoy.

H. H. NAZLI BEGUM.

In her opening speech H. H. Nazli Begum Rafia Sultana said:—

Dear Sisters,

To-day there is no occasion for a President, but, since it had to be and I was approached for it, I accepted it with joy, not because of the dignity, but because Gandhiji has given an opportunity to my Muslim sisters to hear him. I will not say that Mahatmaji is conferring a favour upon us, but he is doing his duty by placing before us a thought which we have so completely overlooked. You will hear for yourself what he has to say, but I will only tell you one thing, that the simple truth that you will hear, will strengthen your courage, your homes, your religion and your country.

After hearing Mahatmaji, it remains with us to show our appreciation by doing our duty and carrying into action whole-heartedly that simple truth which will give us the dignity of living beings.

MRS. HAJI YOUSUF SOBANI.

In her address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhiji, Mrs. Haji Yousuf Sobhani after thanking him for the trouble of coming there in the midst of Moslem ladies, said that she was extremely happy to welcome the "King of Indian hearts." Mahatma Gandhiji was the greatest man in the world to-day. According to Hindus the Mahatmaji should be called a "Maha Rishi" and according to Christians he should be regarded as a "great saint." The Mussalmans regarded him as following the *Sunnat* of their Holy prophet. The prophet of Islam strengthened the foundations of the republican form of Government in Arabia and gave the lessons of liberty and equality of mankind to the world. Mahatma Gandhi was reviving the same liberty and equality in India by means of Swaraj. At Cadesia, the Commander-in-Chief of Persia asked Hazarat Zohra about the principles of Islam, who replied that the fundamental principles were:—"To believe in God and the prophet and to liberate men from being slaves of other men and make all the servants of God, as all men are equal." In the Holy Quoran, it is taught that no man should regard himself as master of others as God is the only master.

The speaker said the son of the Governor of Egypt had beaten a non-Moslem Copt, who complained to Ameer-ul-Mominin at Medina about it. The Moslem Governor was called to Medina and his son was punished in the presence of all, and the Caliph said to the Governor, "Since when have you made men slaves Their mothers have begotten them free." The whole country was at one with the Mahatmaji and success is within reach with regard to the attainment of Swaraj. The way to attain freedom as shown by Mahatmaji was such that not only Hind, but the entire Moslem world would be soon free. "God has graced", the speaker said, "Mahatmaji with the high and noble qualities of self-sacrifice, self-abnegation and fearlessness." They were all proud that mother India has produced such a brave and sagacious son.

Concluding, the speaker said, as all those present wanted to hear from Mahatmaji's tongue that *Mantra* which had charmed the whole nation, she would close her speech with the prayer that *Allah* may grant enough strength to Mahatmaji to establish Swaraj as soon as possible. (Loud cheers.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi rose to address the meeting, in the course of which he said that he had long connections with Mussalmans and that the gentleman who took him to Africa for the first time was a Moslem friend. He regarded all those present to be his sisters. All their efforts for the attainment of Swarajya were meant for safeguarding their religion and there was no distinction whatsoever in his mind between the Hindus and the Moslems.

The Mahatma said that in his opinion all religions were good. Sometimes mistakes crept into religion at the instance of some misguided followers. Whatever was written in the Holy Quoran was all good and there is truth in all religions. They all stood up for the cause of Islam and they did not want at all a *Satanic Raj* in the world.

"BE READY FOR SACRIFICES."

In the *Satanic Raj* he could not do any good. He had received a telegram from Aligarh that afternoon intimating him that Mr. Shervani had been sent to gaol notwithstanding the fact that he was working for peace. There might arise an occasion when all good men might be sent to gaol, and everybody should be ready for that occasion. In Africa, Hindus and Moslems, regardless of sex, went to gaol and preserved the honour of their country. Those who were steeped in luxury would be unable to bear gaol life where they would not get tea ten times a day and would not get fine clothes. "For the sake of your religion", the Mahatma exhorted, "you should give up all luxury and begin to wear Khadi. Until India gets Swarajya and the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are righted, everybody should regard foreign cloth as not permissible. When we get Swarajya, we would be able to prepare all kinds of Swadeshi cloth and so you shall have to give up all luxury for six months.

TWO WEAPONS—BOYCOTT AND CHARKHA.

He was very happy to hear of the spinning of Mrs. Haji Yousuf Sobani. They should all keep the Charkha near them as they kept their sons in their laps. Remembering God in their heart they should spin on the Charkha for the sake of Swarajya and Khilafat at least for some hours every day. By the Charkha, not only the honour of Indian womanhood would be preserved, but they would be in a position to earn an independent living within doors. They could do more for the cause of their country by the Charkha than by the sword Many Indians got about Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 a month which was not quite sufficient for the maintenance of their families. In Bijapur, Gahen Ganga introduced two thousand Charkhas into the homes of poor Indians and as a result of this they were getting good and commendable hand-spun yarn from that place and they (the poor Indians) were earning, thereby, an independent living.

DUTY OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Continuing, the Mahatma said that they could manufacture the best Dacca muslin formerly, but owing to the present Government, their weavers were in a sorry plight and were quite unable to do their professional work. They should not go to Manchester for fine cloth. One Indian woman had given him an embroidered *saree* weighing about twelve seers and if they could wear *sarees* of such weight, why could they not wear *sarees* made of Khaddar. Women could undergo greater pains and trouble than men and therefore nothing prevented them from the free use of the Khadi. Mrs. Mazahar-ul-Huq gave him four bangles of diamond. Such a sacrifice showed Swarajya was coming nearer for women love their ornaments very much. That woman was beautiful who had got in her heart the idea of God. They should give up all outward signs of beauty. They should not go to Japan, France and China for fine cloth. They should all pray for the success of Hindus and Moslems, but their prayers would be effective when they had pure hearts and bodies covered with Swadeshi cloth. That was a difficult resolution, but if they once determined to resort to it, it would be very easy indeed.

Concluding, the Mahatma exhorted those present by saying that they either should burn foreign cloth or send it to Smyrna. He thanked them for inviting him and giving him a patient hearing. (Prolonged cheers.)

CONCLUDING SPEECHES.

Mrs. Naidu said that the Charkha was a great national bank for the country by which their nation could earn much money honourably.

Mrs. Atia Faizee Begum said they should not regard it as below their dignity to spin on the Charkha. Mussalman ladies should think it a great honour to work with their hands and give to the poor.

H. H. Nazli Sultana Rafia Begum in her concluding speech said they should wear the Khadi with a sincere heart and not hypocritically and that the Khadi on their body should be regarded as the badge of honour.

A hearty vote of thanks to the President brought the function to a successful close.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

REACHES A CRUCIAL STAGE.

ULSTER CABINET INFORMED OF DE VALERA'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 20.

Irish negotiations appear to have reached a crucial stage. Mr. De Valera who was again cheered by crowds in the street had nearly a two hours' conversation with Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street in the evening, after which it was officially announced that the conversation would be resumed on Thursday. Sir James Craig and the members of the Ulster Cabinet arrived at Downing Street shortly before Mr. De Valera left and after Mr. De Valera's departure Sir James Craig had an hour's interview with the Premier. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George informed Sir James Craig of Mr. De Valera's proposals for settlement. These were examined by the Ulster Cabinet whose views were conveyed to the Premier. The conversation between the Premier and Mr. De Valera in the evening is thought to have been related to the attitude of Ulster, which is regarded as the crux of the question. It is stated that Mr. De Valera will submit the result of the negotiations to the Sinn Fein Parliament in Dublin.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE BY SINN FEINERS.

SCENE IN DARTMOOR PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July

Eighty Sinn Fein prisoners at Princetown Dartmoor, who were deported from Ireland a month ago, made an organised attempt at passive resistance on Saturday. They were paraded at 8.30 and ordered to proceed to their usual tasks but they refused, doffed their caps and tunics and began singing, dancing and shouting disregarding the appeals of the Governor to obey the orders. They were eventually taken back by force to their cells after a sharp struggle with the warders.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE AT COLONIAL OFFICE.

QUESTIONS ON BRITISH INDIANS AND AIR COMMUNICATIONS DISCUSSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

The Colonial Office announces that a special conference was held at the Colonial Office on 15th under the presidency of Mr. Churchill attended by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Mr. Ballantyne, Sir Thomas Smartt, Mr. Mentz, Mr. Montagu, the Maharaja of Cutch and Mr. Sastri. The position of the British Indians was discussed in the morning and the question of Air Communications in the afternoon. A resolution was passed in favour of the appointment of a Committee representing the Government's concerned to report in the first place on the cost of erecting masts, providing bases for fuel supplies and their upkeep, and of putting into commission and operation the existing fleet of airships for purposes of Imperial Air Communications with special regard to the routes between England, India, Africa, Australia and New Zealand; and to report in the second place upon the services and means by which aeroplanes might be maintained.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

RE-START OF WORK IN SOUTH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

There are signs of the revival of industry for several mills and also tinplate works in South Wales are re-starting work which will mean employment of a large number of working men. There is also a keen demand for textile machinery from Lancashire, the orders for which come chiefly from India, but there are some from France and Japan.

FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 20.

The Home of Commons to-day adopted the new clause in the Finance Bill moved by Sir Robert Horne exempting from duty imported spirits produced in the Empire for the purpose of making power or industrial methylated spirits.

UNCERTAINTY OF WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

HOPES OF BREAK IN DROUGHT DISPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

Another sweltering day with a rising barometer has dispelled the hopes of a break in the drought which were excited by a few local thunderstorms yesterday. A new anti-cyclone has arrived from South-West and is covering the whole of the British Isles but the depression on which the hopes of rain were centred has moved towards the Arctic regions and a very warm weather is predicted.

GERMANS IN UPPER SILESIA.

FRENCH NOTE AGAINST THREATENING ATTITUDE.

DEMAND FOR DISARMAMENT.

FRENCH DIVISION BEING SENT FORTHWITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 19.

Paris.—France has addressed to Germany a strong representation against the threatening attitude of the Germans in Upper Silesia and has demanded disarmament and disbanding of all volunteers and other corps on the frontier and provision for the rapid transport of the French reinforcements which are about to be sent. M. Briand has simultaneously sent a note to the Allies insisting that the Germans are ready to intervene in Upper Silesia in the event of any anti-German decision and urging the Allies to send reinforcements. France is sending a division forthwith.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION

WORK OF LEAGUE AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bottomley and Sir John Rees urged that a representation should be made to the League of Nations to suspend their activities with regard to disarmament, in view of the impending Washington Conference. Mr. Balfour said he did not think that representations were necessary. He said that the League would doubtless consider the importance of the forthcoming discussions in Washington.

LEAGUE'S DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

BEGINS SITTINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 20.

A Paris message states that the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nation has begun its sittings. The committee consists of twenty members chosen as individuals and not as representatives respective governments. The committe includes three British representatives Three sub-committees have been appointed to enquire into the private manufactur of war material and the traffic in arms, an the present and pre-war military strengt of the various countries. The result of investigations will be submitted to th Assembly of the League of Nations soo and it is hoped that it will be helpful to the Washington Conference.

SENTENCE ON DITTMAR AND BOLDT.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 19.

Leipzig.—In passing sentence on Dittmar and Boldt, the President said that penal servitude had not been inflicted as the prisoners had been found guilty of manslaughter and not murder. The President deplored the action of the accused which cast shadow upon the whole of the German Navy.

LONG DROUGHT IN EUROPE BREAKING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 19.

The long drought in Europe appears to be breaking, for rain has fallen in a number of places in Great Britain and an unsettled weather is predicted. There have also been storms in many districts in France.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GENL. MACLEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 19.

The death is announced of Major-General C. S. Maclean.

[The late Maj-Gen. Charles Smith Maclean, C.B., C.I.E., was born in December 1836. He entered the Army at a very early age of 17 years in 1853. In 1857 he served in the Indian Mutiny and was severely wounded. In 1860 he served in the China War and in 1878-80 he was engaged in the Afghan war where he showed some distinction and immediately after received the C.B. He had been to Mahsiod and Wuzeeristhan in connection with the expedition of 1881. He was the Consul-General for Khorassan and Sistan from 1889 to 1895.]

"STOP THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."

PETITION GOVT. FOR REFUND OF LICENSE FEE.

PICKETING TO BE RESUMED BY END OF AUGUST

MAHATMA ADRESSES LIQUOR CONTRACTORS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall last night, when Mahatma Gandhi addressed the liquor contractors in the city—both Hindu and Parsi. There was a large audience. Mr. Mahomed Ali was present with the Mahatma. At the outset Mr. Rustom Peston Jehangir, a retired Assistant Collector of Abkari, addressed the audience.

MR. R. P. JEHANGIR.

He said some six months ago when Mr. Gandhi used to say that he would do this and do that (and he used to read his writings in "The Chronicle") he thought it was all a huge joke and that Mr. Gandhi would not be able to keep his word. But since then he had been asked by a friend of his to read "Young India" and he had become a convert and if anybody said that he (the speaker) was a worshipper of Mr. Gandhi he would not be wrong. (Cheers.) Now he had the greatest faith in all what Mr. Gandhi said and he was sure what Mr. Gandhi said he would do, he would most surely accompish! Speaking about himself, he said, he had been a loyal servant of the Government for more than 30 years and his family had served the Government since the past many years and if they asked any Government servant none of them would cast any doubts about his loyalty. But whatever bad things they might say about the Abkari Department he would say this one thing: that it was in the hands of Indians and that it was they who were responsible for so much dishonesty. He did not mean to say at all that Englishmen were not dishonest; what he meant was that Indians were mainly responsible for making it so dishonest, as it is to-day. Some people had accused the liquor contractors of dishonesty, but they were helpless in the matter. They had to bribe the Government officials, otherwise they would have to suffer. Even the richest and most powerful contractor was not immune from this burden and the result was that they—contractor and the official—worked hand in hand. Even when he was in the Government service he used to advise his friends to give up this dishonest profession, and it was not only to-day that he was a convert to this view. He knew, however, that many contractors would have to starve if they gave up their profession. It was not the wish of Government that this liquor traffic should continue for ever at the cost of the large majority of the people.

PARIS AND THE TRADE.

Referring to the Parsi community, he said they were only a handful of people and they were sheltered in this land by their Hindu brethren and where was the reason for them to go counter to the wishes of their Hindu brethren, who had befriended them in their time of need? Why should they wound their feelings and go against their wishes. It was his honest and sincere opinion that the Parsis should retire from this profession altogether.

A Contractor: But this should be done very slowly and not all at once!

Mr. Jehangir asked when the time would come at that rate? It was their duty to show their Hindu brethren that they were heart and soul with them. He admitted that picketing, as it was conducted now was defective in a way and that it should be done properly. He also admitted that there were some rogues among the pickets, but that did not vitiate the whole picketing movement. He was of opinion that they should do it more intensely and even offer lemonades and soda free to people who wanted to take liquor.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said he had told them on the last occasion that picketing was in the hands of the Congress Committee and that he could but advise them what they should do. They, however, knew the result of his advice. Some of the contractors had already seen the petition which was intended to be sent to the Government and as they were not non-cooperators there was not the least objection in their doing so. If they were non-cooperators they would not have liquor shops. The contractors had a perfect right to petition the Government. It was suggested that they were servants. Even if they were there was still nothing wrong about their asking the Government for a refund of the fees they had paid to Government. It was impossible for Government forcibly to close their shops. For that they would have to pass a new law. But the contractors could do so on receiving a refund of their fees

DHARWAR AND ALIGAR TRAGEDIES.

They knew about the Dharwar and Aligarh tragedies and he wanted to tell them that the liquor shops were most responsible for the deaths of so many people. Mr. Sherwani of Aligarh was one of the most well-known and respectable persons of that place; he belonged to the Muslim nobility and was a Cambridge graduate. He had received a telegram from Aligarh that Mr. Sherwani had also been arrested yesterday. Mr. Sherwani had done his best to pacify the crowd; he had done his best to keep them peaceful; but he had refused to 'rub the nose'. He had kept up the spirits of the people and he was arrested. Who was responsible for all this trouble? The whole trouble began in picketing. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande had sent him a telegram from Belgaum that he and other friends had been ordered not to picket the shops in the Cantonment there and Mr. Deshpande had asked his advice whether they should disobey this order? His advise Mr. Deshpande was that although the order was illegal he must obey it and that respaint would fit them for civil disobedience. He thought it was the duty of the liquor vendors to bow to the wishes of crores of their countrymen. By closing their shops they would benefit their country and what was good for their country was also good for them. He knew it for a fact that some of the contractors were in a bad financial condition and it was the duty of the community to see what they could do for these people. But they must admit that by keeping their shops open the vendors were doing a diservice to their country.

PICKETING TO BE RESUMED.

Mr. Gandhi warned the contractors that if nothing was done at the end of August there would be great trouble. When picketing was resumed it would be taken up seriously. The picketers would welcome imprisonment and even he shot rather than give up their adopted task. He felt that the shops must be closed even if there were rivers of blood by reason of the picketers but stopping at the Government's bidding. He could not promise the contractors that picketing would not begin a fresh in the month of August, for what they had undertaken to do they must successfully accomplish, at whatever cost it might be. He had already received letters complaining that he had not done right in stopping picketing. He was blamed for giving weak advice to the Ali Brothers, he was blamed for stopping the Satyagraha movement and now he was blamed for stopping picketting. Whatever advice he had given to the Ali Brothers it was not of weakness, but of strength. And so it was regarding Satyagrah and picketting. He, therefore, beached the liquor dealers to listen to the nation's cry and prevent the impending sacrifice. He would welcome death in the act of picketting rather than from disease And he had no doubt there were many who were prepared to do likewise.

At the end of his speech he invited the contractors to ask him any questions they liked and appealed to them to do their duty by the country at this moment.

MR. BARIA PLEADS FOR TIME.

Mr. Manockji Baria said there was dishonesty in every profession and not among the liquor sellers only. The question before them was who was to close the shops and when? The liquor business had been going on for thousands of years and it was not possible to stop it all at once. They should close the shops gradually. There was no shame or dishonesty in any profession, if it were but followed honestly. Everybody had to look after his own interests, and even Mr. Gandhi who was the soul of Swadeshism would not prefer a country cart, if he had to go to Colaba, but a fast foreign victoria. They could only stop drinking by inducing the people to give up the habit and by no other means. They had already applied to Government for a refund and as soon as they got it they would stop their shops. Government could only assess their losses on the total sales of the whole year and not of a part of it. He would ask Mr. Gandhi the question, he had said he would get Swaraj by the end of September and in that case, could they not pass a law and stop the sales of liquor? From what date did Mr. Gandhi want shops to be stopped?

Mr. Gandhi: From today. (Laughter and cheers).

Mr. Baria said if Mr. Gandhi wanted to stop the trade from today he should be a God!

Mr. Gandhi said he wanted the thing to be done today, but the question was could he do so? He wanted many things to be done, but he might not be able to do them!

Mr. R. P. Jehangir said Government did not wish the liquor business to be continued at the expense of the people. They were very sympathetic in this regard.

Mr. Baria said they could only stop the business by a resolution of the Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION NEEDED

Mr. Surve said it was impossible to close their shops without the permission of Government otherwise the shop-keepers would be imprisoned. Even if the present owners closed their shops, other people would open them again. He represented the Bhandari community there, who were willing to close their business if they were refunded their fees. He assured Mr. Gandhi that the vendors had now more than made up their losses entailed on them through a fortnight's picketting. He had been to see the Collector of Bombay and he had given him no indication of the Government's policy.

Another contractor said it had taken more

(Continued on next page.)

IRRITATING POLICE DEMANDS.

8 TICKETS AND SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION!

KHILAFAT SECRETARY'S BOLD STAND.

The Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Conference has sent us the following correspondence along with an account of the interview. The deputation had with the District Magistrate of Karachi regarding the demand made by the District Superintendent of Police for eight complimentary tickets for Police reporters at the time of the All-India Khilafat Conference:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Khilafat Conference Karachi.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly reserve eight seats for Police and other Government Reporters near to the Press reporters in the Conference Pandal on 8th, 9th and 10th.

Will you please reply per bearer.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) Narayandas Wadhumal,
Deputy Supdt. of Police.

Karachi, 2nd July, 1921.

SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter dated 2nd July, 1921, addressed to the Chairman, I beg to inform you that eight seats for Police and other Government Reporters close to the Press representatives in the Conference Pandal on 8th, 9th and 10th will be reserved on payment of Rs. 120 at the rate of Rs. 15 per head.

This was already intimated to your men who came to me yesterday.—I, etc.,

(Sd.) Mahomed Khan,
Secretary.

Karachi, July 2nd.

D. S. P.'S LETTER.

To the Secretary, A. I. K. C.

Dear Sir,—Reference your letter of 2nd instant addressed to the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Karachi, intimating that seats will be reserved in the Conference Pandal on payment.

I would request you to kindly issue complimentary tickets as is usually the practice on such occasions and to reserve eight seats with suitable accommodation near the Press reporters.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) H. Lang,
District Supdt. of Police.

Karachi, July 4.

SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The District Supdt. of Police, Karachi.

Sir,—With reference to yours, dated 4th July, 1921, I beg to inform you that the Reception Committee regret their inability to reserve seats for Police reporters without payment.—I, etc.,

(Sd.) Mahomed Khan,
Secretary.

Karachi, July 6.

D. M.'S ORDER.

The following order was served on Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa, Mohmad Khan, A. M. Ahmed, Haji Kasim and Hatim A. Karimji:—

The District Superintendent of Police has reported to the District Magistrate that the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference were requested to provide proper accommodation in the Conference pandal for police reporters in view of the speeches to be made at the meetings to be held therein on 8, 9 and 10th July, 1921, and that the said Committee have replied that tickets will not be provided except on payment of Rs. 15 for each Police reporter.

The Committee demand this payment on the ground that the police reporters must pay fees like delegates and are to be treated as such.

Whereas in the opinion of the District Magistrate the presence of Police Officers and reporters in the capacity of delegates paying entrance fees would place them under the control of the management of the Conference and deprive them of their right as Police Officers to have free access to the Conference under the directions of the District Superintendent of Police under section 47, Bombay District Police Act, and that they may be subjected thereby to obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury in the discharge of their lawful duties, and whereas immediate steps are necessary owing to the Conference being held to-morrow, the District Magistrate, Karachi, hereby directs the office-bearers of the said Reception Committee to provide such accommodation for Police Officers as the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, may direct.

The above order shall be served on the individual mentioned below in the manner provided by section 134, Criminal Procedure Code, and he shall appear before the District Magistrate at 9 a.m. on 8th instant to show cause why the above order should not be made absolute.

SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The District Magistrate, Karachi.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your notice of date issued under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code calling upon individual members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference to show cause before you to-morrow at 9 a.m. I under instructions of my Committee beg to state that though the order is not legal, those of my Committee members who have been served with this notice attend your office to-morrow at 9 a.m. and put in this statement under their instructions.

If you will refer to our correspondence you will notice that the police officers were never desired to attend as delegates and we cannot therefore for a moment understand your argument as such. As is usual at such conferences, the police reporters were informed to come as visitors on payment and the fees for the best seats are Rs. 15 per seat. The police reporters can still elect to purchase tickets varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 per seat.

With regard to your statement that the police officers may be subjected to obstructions, etc., I am directed to state that there are no grounds for such apprehension and I am to state that they will in no way be treated differently from the other visitors with tickets.—Yours, etc., Secretary.

Karachi, July 7.

THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva who was the spokesman on behalf of other friends told the District Magistrate that there is no clear Rule to issue free tickets to the Police authorities.

D. M.:—Section 144 of the C. P. C. is clear on the matter.

Mr. Sidhva:—It refers to Theatres, Public meetings. Ours is a Conference and not a public meeting.

D. M.:—It has been held by the High Court that at public meeting even where admission is on payment police has a right to free access.

Mr. Sidhva:—I know there is a ruling on this matter by the High Court, but we contend this is not a public meeting. It is a conference opened to public with admission on payment.

D. M.:—Well, I rule that it is a public meeting and I shall have to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Sidhva:—You are at liberty to do so and we are ready to obey it. It is a matter of great regret that for such a trevial matter you have called all of us here when we have to attend to more important works today.

D. M.:—I certainly do not understand why you have given me the trouble and waste my time on such a petty matter.

Mr. Sidhva:—On the contrary you have given us trouble and wasted our valuable time which was required for other national purpose.

D. M.:—It seems your people were bent upon creating trouble.

Mr. Sidhva:—Absolutely not. I strongly object to this. On the contrary the police have made capital out of this matter. We have to incur heavy expenditure for the Conference and we are quite justified in demanding money for eight tickets which is a very usual demand. Had your people been reasonable in demanding couple of tickets we would have given them free of charge. We have to provide seats for several Press representatives and we cannot therefore provide your reporters with eight seats. However to end the matter we will issue tickets under protest.

ACCOMMODATION.

D. M.:—What about their accommodation?

Mr. Sidhva:—They will be provided near the Press reporters.

D. M.:—We want table and chairs for police reporters.

Mr. Sidhva:—We have made no arrangement for any one in the Pandal to sit on the chair. From the President to the visitor, all have to seat on the floor.

D. M.:—Reporters cannot take notes sitting on the floor.

Mr. Sidhva:—Why not? We shall provide them with a low desk as we have provided to other Press representatives and they can conveniently place their note-book on the desk and sit on the floor and report. I know shorthand and I find no difficulty in taking reports by sitting on the floor although I am dressed in pants and coats as your reporters.

D. M.:—No you shall have to provide them with table and chairs, otherwise they have to take the tables and chairs themselves in the Pandal and if anyone obstructs he will be held liable for obstruction under the I. P. C.

Mr. Sidhva:—I must tell you once for all, that we are not going to provide chairs and table to your reporters at any cost. If you wish to bring them we shall allow them entrance without obstruction, but we shall have to seriously consider whether we could hold our Conference. It is disrespect to the President who will be seated on the floor, to provide your reporters with chairs. As you stated you can take charge of the Pandal.

D. M.:—I have a right to do so, but I am not going to interfere in holding your conference. The D. S. P. will see whether he could arrange for his reporters to sit on the floor. I would suggest your appointing someone from yourselves to arrange with the D. S. P.

We depute Mr. Mahomedkhan who is in charge of the Pandal.

D. M.:—No, I would prefer Mr. Sidhva to settle with the D. M.

NO DISTINCTION!

The matter there ended and the police reporters took their seats on the floor as other reporters did.

It must be mentioned here that the District Magistrate was all throughout very courteous, and had it not been for the Police people even such an order would not have been issued.

O. AND R. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ENGINEER'S EFFORTS IN RESCUE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 18.

Two more corpses have been recovered from the scene of the O. and R. Railway accident at Amroha making a total of 40 bodies recovered. Engneers, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says, have diverted the stream into which the train fell and have cut a channel for it, under the railway embankment, while a fresh line of railway has been laid making a wide detour of the spot at which engines and other vehicles took a plunge when the bridge collapsed. There is now a pool of 190 by 250 feet with a depth of some 19 feet probably fed from below as the water level at Amroha is about five feet. Two carriages can now be seen at the spot but there is no sign of the engine which being a 70 ton one is deeply embedded.

STRIKES OF MADRAS MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 18.

About 1,800 operatives were working today in each of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills. The management declared that the old hands who did not return to work by last Saturday were all dismissed and such of them, as were taken back thereafter, should consider themselves as new hands altogether.

MR. SHERWANI, BAR-AT-LAW.

ARRESTED ON MONDAY MORNING

"ALL QUIET IN THE CITY'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, July 18.

Mr. Sherwani, Barrister, was arrested early this morning. All is quiet in the city, bank and public offices being guarded promptly.

TRIAL OF MR. SHERWANI.

RECEIVES ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, July 19.

Mr. Sherwani's case was tried yesterday. Mr. Jackson appeared for the Crown and Mr. Khuraja and two others for the accused who pleaded 'not guilty' and cross-examined witnesses and argued that he was arrested under section 153 for incitement against established authority. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and was removed by special train to Allahabad.

Ali brothers are to return to Aligarh today.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHERU AT ALIGARH.

VISITS SCENES OF OCCURRENCES.

ALIGARH, July 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Aligarh on Saturday evening and was busy all Sunday in visiting the scenes of occurrence and discussing matters with local leaders. (A. P.

AGARKAR DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday last a public meeting was held in Bombay in the Servants of India Society's Hall under the auspices of the Agarkar Day Society in memory of the late Principal Agarkar, the great Maratha Social Reformer and preacher of social reform of modern times. The meeting was largely attended and the Hall was crowded. Mr. G. K. Devadhar was voted to the chair. The chairman in introducing the principal speaker of the evening Prof. Tipnis dwelt on the importance of such occasions in building up national progress and pointed to the young men in the audience the bearings of the teachings of the life of Agarkar on present day reforms.

PROF. TIPNIS.

Prof. Tipnis in his speech dwelt upon the special merits of Agarkar his great sacrifice, his ardent patriotism, his unbounded zeal for reform and his determination to leaven the society with new and progressive ideas in spite of the persecutions to which he was subjected and his writings which breathed the spirit of allround freedom especially first in social matters. Agarkar left a great impression on the life of the younger generation of his times. Mr. Altekar who followed showed how the Hindu society absorbs new thoughts and ideas by putting such great men in the category of heroes, but that process of canonization lacked the vigor of breathing new thoughts in the minds of unthinking people. He then explained some of the suggestions received from the admirers and follows of Agarkar from the mofussil and informed the meeting what the Agarkar Socity had thought of doing inspite of the many difficulties in their way.

A committee of representative gentlemen with Mr. G. K. Devadhar as chairman, and Messrs. Kale and Phadke as secretaries has been appointed by the Society. It was a happy augury that people should have thought it imperative to revive Agarkar's paper the "Sudharak" or the "Reformer" and to carry on a vigorous a Social Reform propaganda.

MR. DEVADHAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Devadhar in his closing speech showed from his personal knowledge of their hero as his pupil how very great and truly patriotic he was, how he had to suffer for his opinions, how inspiring and self-denying was the course of life pursued by Agarkar; how like Carlyle he was very intensely keen about the inoculation with their thoughts and ideas which both knew would not easily sell in their own times, but would be highly valued and prized by the posterity. Mr. Devadhar said there were two classes of leaders, representing different schools of thought; one kept the people fed constantly on the glories of the past and laid the blame of their miseries at the doors of others. The other school of leadership was more constructive in that it emphasized the need for allround reform and progress by laying stress upon self-correction, self introspection and due sense of personal responsibility in matters that obstructed their progress. The task of the latter was very difficult. It necessarily roused the public wrath and did not always enlist the active help and symphaty of Government who were indifferent in these matters; but therein lay the greatness of the service of the social Reformers. Those who mainly trusted to the influence of advancing times deceived themselves forgetting that man makes times.

He appealed to the young men fully to appreciate the spirit of the age and the need for courageous social reform, emphasizing social justice and social equality. The imperative necessity for work in these fields called forth workers and above all sacrifice was needed to achieve the end in view. Great men were the salt of the nation and their lives the great beacon lights. Lastly he exhorted the audience to promote the cause of social reform by lending their support to the Agarkar Society and the work it desired to undertake.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and Mr. Devadhar brought the proceedings to a close.

MR. KASHALKAR'S CAP.

WHY HE WAS DISMISSED.

STATEMENT BY SHAW WALLACE & CO.

We have received the following communication from Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, clients of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., regarding the dismissal of Mr. J. N. Kashalkar:—

"We are to state that the facts of the matter have been very much misrepresented and incorrectly stated with the result that a political aspect has been given to a matter which originated neither in politics nor in economics but in the furtherance of office discipline and harmonious working only.

Our clients do not desire to interfere with the political opinions of any member of their staff but merely require that the staff should wear, when in office, the normal dress of their caste or creed or any other clothing of a nature not likely to cause friction or dissension in the office. Our clients however consider that the wearing of dress bearing a political significance is likely to cause disturbance to the harmony and good working of the office by resulting in friction between members of the staff who entertain different political opinions.

It was for that reason that Mr. Kashalkar was requested not to wear the clothing in question and in his case the request did not affect his political sensibilities as he stated that he was not a follower of Mr. Gandhi nor a non-cooperator and the "bold yes" stated in your issue of the 16th instant was in reality an emphatic No.

The following letter, written by Mr. Kashalkar to our clients on the 14th instant confirms the above statements:—

To, The Manager, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to what transpired yesterday with regard to my using Khadir cloth and white cap, I respectfully beg to place before you the following for consideration.

The clothing I have been using and is now being objected to be used, is simply because of its cheapness and with no other motive; I have no intention to insult any one or hurt anybody's feelings and even supposing I had any, you will agree and I fail to see how this could achieve the object. My using this particular cloth is not a result of any political opinion, or a fashion of a particular creed, and I assure your goodself that the short income only and nothing else has pursuaded me to make use of this plain, decent and above all cheap cloth.

You will thus be convinced as to the truth lay below the situation, and will see the case in a broad and generous way and order the objection raised to be removed. My general work and conduct during the period I have been in service of the company will also, I hope, go to support this humble case of mine.

If however, after all these faithful statements you remain unsatisfied, and to my misfortune decide to drive me out of the service as was the case yesterday, I respectfully place my claim for payment of my dues up to date plus an amount equivalent to one month's notice pay. I have no objection to complete the period of notice if so desired, but in any case, I must honestly say that I will only use the cloth I have been using, as I am sorry I am unable to spend anything more.

I beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant. (Sd.) J. N. Kashalkar, K. Oil Dept.

We are lastly to state that the suggestion that Mr. Kashalkar was insulted is incorrect and appears to have emanated from the same source as the statement that Mr. Kashalkar said he was a follower of Mr. Gandhi and with as little accuracy."

RED RAG TO A BULL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day the "Times of India" indulged at joke making and was rather uneasy on the fact that Mr. Gandhi humably and respectfully requested his countrymen to wear Swadeshi clothes preferably Khaddar. This humble request of Mr. Gandhi to his countrymen in the highest interest of their motherland, was stigmatised by the Bori Bunder oracle as a dictation of an autocratic dictator, in the matter of dress of the people. Now may I ask your contemporary what the dismissal of Mr. Kashalkar implies? Are the English employers to dictate to their Indian employees what to wear and what not? Where is dictatorship? Is it in Mr. Gandhi simple request or in the unjustifiable dismissal of Mr. Kashalker by the manager of Shaw Wallace & Co.? It seems the white Gandhi cap is a red rag to a bull.

Bazar Gate Street. Fort, July 18. C. P. GHEVERIA.

DEPTH TO WHICH OIL-BORING COULD BE CARRIED.

HARDSTOFT'S RECORD IS 3,933 FT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons with regard to oil-boring in Staffordshire, Mr. Baldwin stated that the boring at Hardstoft had been carried to the depth of 3,933 feet and 213,825 gallons of high grade oil had been already produced.

The District Judge of Bangalore, recently disposed of a case against a Moslem jutka-driver Abdul Sabhan for wrongful restraint of an anti-Khilafatist fining the accused under section 341 I.P.C.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED DECLINE TO TAKE PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

ALLEGED INSULT TO VAKILS

(From a Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, July 19.

The Dharwar shooting case commenced to-day in the prison, Mr. Lawrence, Special Magistrate, presiding. Owing to yesterday's insult to defence pleaders, Mr. Karandikar of Satara left Dharwar and the local pleaders also refused to conduct the case.

All the twenty-nine accused declared in writing to the Court that they decline to take part in the proceedings because the Court is held in the prison, because an insult was given to their pleaders yesterday. The rule of admission by tickets is humiliating, because Shivalingappa is still in charge of the investigation and the production of witnesses, because a Lingayat pleader Hulkoti is appointed special prosecutor apparently to influence Lingayat prosecution witnesses and because the charge sheet is unduly vague and complete. Consequently no pleaders appeared for defence and none attended as spectators. The whole attendance in Court only consisted of two press reporters, a prosecution barrister, the Public Prosecutor, the Special Prosecutor and one C. I. D. Officer.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

NO SOLICITATION FOR RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 18.

Mr. Yakub Hassan has sent to the "Hindu" for publication copies of two letters, one of which he sent to Major Forest, Medical Officer, Coimbatore Jail, and the other to the Superintendent of Jail. The first letter runs as follows:—

"Dear Major Forest,

"With reference to what you told me this morning, about the outbreak of cholera among jail warders, I wish to state that in the event of my being released in view of this danger before the 15th August, I promise not to go to Malabar District in connection with which I was imprisoned."

The letter to the Superintendent of Jail runs thus:

"With reference to the letter I gave this morning to Major Forest, please make it clear to the authorities that, if I am to be released before the 15th August next, it would be purely on account of the prevalence of cholera about the jail, and because, owing to my kidney troubles, Major Forest considers my detention here unsafe and risky, naturally causing anxiety to the authorities. I have done five out of six months of my imprisonment and cannot at all be anxious to go out before the completion of the term. The letter I have given is to show what my intentions are, for the near future, concerning the Malabar District, and is not to be taken as a solicitation for release. Please forward this, alongwith the other letter so that there may be no room for misunderstanding when the news of my release is published.

'STOP THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC'

(Continued from previous page.)

than a hundred years in America to stop the liquor trade, and could they do it in a few months in India? He was horrified at the idea that rivers of blood would flow in India in September and that showed that Mr. Gandhi wanted that blood should flow. He complained that picketing was defective and asked Mr. Gandhi to improve it by keeping educated people as pickets.

MR. KHAMBATTA.

Mr. Khambatta asked whether or not they considered the Mahatma as the greatest man of earth? (Loud cries of "Yes" and cheers.) Then were they not going to listen to his words? He had appealed to them with the greatest meekness and were they not going to respond to his request? If they would but give up their business, the Parsi community would raise the country to the pinnacle of glory. He respectfully asked them to stop this business for ever. What Mr. Gandhi had said about rivers of blood was absolutely true and the first blood to flow would be the speakers! (Loud applause.) Both at Aligarh and at Dharwar it was the Parsi liquor contractors who were responsible for the trouble! (A voice: Not at Aligarh!) It was the duty of the Parsis to believe in what Mr. Gandhi had told them.

Another gentleman said that if the Bhandar's gave up their licenses, Brahmin nationalists would take them up as was done in Ratnagiri some years ago.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi, in replying, said he hoped they had made a further advance at this meeting. He asked them to sign their names in the memorial only if they wished to do so. About rivers of blood flowing in the month of September he said there would be many men like Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Mahomed Ali and himself to do picketing and if they were arrested hundreds of other people would replace them. If even those were arrested thousands of his countrymen would be forthcoming ready to sacrifice their lives and the only thing the Government could do was to shoot them and shed their blood. What had happened at Dharwar and Aligarh? Perhaps the crowd had thrown stones at Dharwar. The reply was bullets. That was the custom in India. A dangerous situation was bound to arise when the people were pressed between the Government, the contractors and the drinkers. Therefore, he had said that rivers of blood would flow in September unless the shops were closed. In the end he asked them to see Mr. Bharucha in the matter of the memorial and consult him in the matter.

LATE MR. BHARDA.

BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Simple and sincere, ever smiling and ever active was Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda. As an educationist, he had few equals in this Presidency. And as a joint Founder, Conductor and Proprietor of the New High School, Mr. Bharda will be sadly missed by his thousands of pupils, in this city as well as in this Presidency. From humble beginnings the New High School has attained the position of a great eductional institution and this fact alone speaks volumes of the powers of organization, management and control of Indians, which are so much discounted by our bureaucracy at the present moment! In primary and secondary education, it was not the Government that took the lead; but they were the two unassuming and unbending Conductors of a private school, that refused and yrant from Government or donation from the public. The special features of the New High School have been worth noting:—

(1) The Principals gave personal attention and instruction from the lowest to the highest classes.

(2) Best available teachers have been engaged and are very fairly paid.

(3) Mr. Bharda was conducting a study class for Anglo-vernacular Department Teachers.

(4) The Principals kept themselves in close touch with Western institutions and introduced new system and new books for study in different classes.

(5) Sports, gymnastics, elocution, excursion, and observation were all encouraged.

(6) And magic lantern lectures by Mr. Bharda were so interesting and instructive, that even the old Boys like the writer used to attend them at the School even now.

Mr. Bharda's activities were vast and varied. He was conducting study classes for the Teachers of the Bengalee and Gamadia Girl Schools. He was one of the most active Trustees of the Petit Girls' Orphanage at Bandra, and of the Petit Boys' Orphanage at Parel. He was connected with the J. N. Petit Institute, the Parsi Association and the Parsi Central Association; and spared no pains for the cause of Education and for spread of knowledge. His lectures on Astronomy will be always remembered by the Bombay public. Mr. Bharda's love for Mathematics and Science is well-known. But he was equally a great student of literature and art. And as regards English poetry, he could recite hundreds of lines at a stretch! Such a splendid life is lost to us so prematurely. And I appeal to his innumerable pupils and friends to form themselves into a Committee and to produce a Memorial volume, which will be a token of their affection and devotion to their revered teacher and esteemed friend, Jalbhoy Dorabjee Bharda. And if I may venture to suggest the names of the Committee, they are Messrs. R. P. Masani, P. J. Marzban, P. K. Telang, B. J. Wadia, A. K. Khaburdar, S. N. Ponchkhanavalla, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Vithaldas Thakursey, Mr. Fazul Ebrahim and others. Mr. Bharda's services to the cause of education have been really great, and they can be best enshrined in a Memorial volume.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Atiya Begum Rahamin, Secretary, Rashtriya Stree Sabha writes:

The Rashtria Stree Sabha has collected Rs. 32,000 at meetings and by house to house collections, of which the sum of Rs. 22,000 has been specially ear-marked by the donors, who have already contributed to the T. S. Fnud, for National Education and *Charkha*, among women through the agency of the Sabha:—

The workers of 'Aiwane Raf'aat' have contributed Rs. 65,

A young girl Koolsumbibi Hosseinuddeen has sent Rs. 70. from Baroda from house to house collections. A child, Chandrakanth Kanji by name, has collected Rs. 1,300. The girls from the Shravika Ashram fasted one day and gave their food money which came to Rs. 69 to the Tilak Fund.

Through Atiya Begum Kalianji, a book hawker gave Rs. 147, through Mrs. Dalpatram and Mrs. Kapadia Rs. 1,315, through Mr. and Mrs. Sanghvi Rs.2,092, through Mrs. Maneckbai Bahadurji, Rs. 800, through Mrs. Tapibai Motiwala, Rs. 170, Shri Mati Sarojini Naidu, a cheque of £ 10. 7. Sh. for her songs,—Rs. 5., and a tie pin, through Atiya Begum from Mrs. R. Desai, Rs. 350. and a '*polti*' of weighty gold jewels. A '*polti*' of jewels collected in the 22nd June, meeting, will be auctioned and the proceeds given to the T. S. Fund. Through Mrs. Kalavantibai Motiwala, Rs. 1,074. cash, and promises for Rs. 2,227, through Atiya Begum and Mr. and Mrs. Sanghvi,—Rs. 335, through Atiya Begum and Mr. and Mrs. Motiwala Rs. 20,000 through Atiya Begum Rs. 3,000 and a *polti* of jewels collection at 13th April, meeting Rs. 991.

So far our chief work has been the collection of Funds. We hope to begin now *charkha* movement and to found a Women's National Educational Institution.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF KING'S INTERVENTION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 19.

Replying to Mr. Clynes in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Press statement to effect that the King had intervened to straighten the entanglement in the negotiations between the Government and the United States with regard to the Pacific Conference was a pure invention.

FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS.

HOW INDIA CAN BRING ABOUT COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

INDIANS' DUTY FOR WINNING SWARAJ.

The following article has been written by Messrs. V. J. Patel and J. K. Mehta, wherein it is conclusively proved "with the help of the statistics collated from Government records that if the Indian people make but an effort it is not only possible but also practicable to boycott foreign piece-goods". The facts and figures marshalled therein should not only tend to dispel doubts of the sceptic but should encourage all lovers of India to strive "for greater efforts to win Swaraj for her."

SECTION—I.

The following table gives figures relating to Imports of piece-goods from foreign countries from 1913-14 to the 31st March 1921:—

Year.	Net yardage in crores of yards. Grey.	Bleached.	Dyed.	Fents.
1913-14	152.93	78.46	78.81	3.28
1914-15	131.75	59.74	46.85	2.64
1915-16	114.39	60.22	33.08	2.97
1916-17	81.30	57.02	40.54	4.17
1917-18	59.17	48.91	38.77	3.21
1918-19	54.20	25.15	17.96	2.46
Total	441.41	252.04	174.20	15.15
Annual average of five years	88.28	50.41	34.84	3.09
1919-20	56.50	30.30	17.69	1.70
1920-21	54.56	42.44	47.03	1.89

During 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the War, the net total yardage of the goods was 313.51 crores. This steadily declined to 240.98 in 1914-15 and 107.77 crore only in 1918-19. It further declined to 100.19 in 1919-20 but recovered to 145.83 in 1920-21. Thus, between 1913-14 and 1918-19 the diminution in yardage was 212.74 crore, equivalent to nearly 70 per cent. It may, however, be instructive to pursue the comparison further in details in regard to the falling off in the yardage of each of the four descriptions of goods. Thus:—

	1913-14	1918-19	Dec.	Percentage of Decrease.
Grey	152.96	54.20	98.76	64.5
Bleached	78.46	26.15	52.31	66.6
Dyed	78.31	17.96	60.35	77.0
Fents	3.78	2.46	1.32	35.0

During the war quinquiennium there was an annual import of 176.62 crores of yards. There was an import of 330.51 crore of yards in 1913-14, which means that during the war-time there was an annual decrease of 43.6 per cent. in the import of piece-goods.

Let us now turn to Indian piece-goods. Bleaching, industry is still in its infancy in this country and the production will, therefore, be confined to grey and coloured piece-goods. In 1913-14, the year preceding the out-break of the war, the total production of grey goods was 82.87 crore of yards and dyed goods 24.68 crore yards. These 107.55 crore yards steadily increased till in 1917-18 the net production of grey goods was 106-25 crore yards and dyed goods 86.25. The position of India production in 1918-19 compared to 1913-14 was as follows:—

	In crore yards. 1913-14	1918-19	Inc.	Percentage of Increase
Grey	82.87	192.02	19.15	23.1
Dyed	24.68	27.84	3.16	12.80

Speaking broadly between 1913-14 and 1918-19 the production of Indian cloth increased 19.15 crore yards in Grey goods and 3.16 crore yards in dyed goods. The total increase comes to therefore, 22.31 crore yards equal to 20.8 percent. The figures for the last two years namely 1919-20 and 1920-21 are 116,40,73,101 yards Grey goods for 1919-20 and 112,98,82,568 yards for 1920-21 and for coloured goods, 47,57,06,126 yards for 1919-20 and 45,09,67,178 yards for 1920-21. The following facts are clear from the above statistics:—

(a) Piece-goods imported from foreign countries in 1913-14 totalled 330.51 crore yards. In the same year the net production of piece-goods (after deducting the exports) in India amounted to 107.55 crore yards. The total thus was 421.06 crore yards, and the average annual imports of piece-goods in the quinquennium from 1914-15 to 1918-19 amounted to 176.62 crore yards. The net annual average production of Indian piece-goods during the same period was 129 crore yards. The total thus came to 305.62 crore yards. It meant that the total annual consumption of piece-goods by India which amounted to 421 crore yards in the year just preceding the war gradually dwindled down to 305 crore yards, showing that people in general reduced their demand for piece-goods. The pre-war average consumption per head of the population in India was 18.6 yards. The same average was 9.28 yards during the war quinquennium and was 9.5 in 1920-21.

SECTION—II.

We have given in the appendix Resolutions passed both at the Calcutta and Nagpur sessions of the Indian National Congress. These resolutions really laid down a definite duty on the Indian people to adopt Swadeshi in piece-goods on a vast scale and to carry out a gradual boycott of foreign trade relations and to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving to supplement mill production. The Bezwada Programme emphasised this propaganda and Mahatma Gandhi after the country's generous response to the Tilak Swaraj Fund has rightly called for the fulfilment of the further pledge by the Indian people to boycott all foreign piece-goods. The problem before us is therefore an immediate stoppage of all foreign piece-goods and to make India independent of foreign countries in the matter of the supply of her primary requirements. This is not, as some people suppose, a chimerical idea nor is it, as alleged in some quarters, political lunacy. It was seen in the last section that the average annual consumption per head of the population in India of piece-goods was 9.28 yards, say about 9½ yards. Let us see how far these requirements can be met by indigenous production. The following table gives the figures of the production of yarn in India during the year 1920-21 in pounds:—

	Lbs.
Nos. 1 to 10	8,89,43,074
,, 11 to 20	35,95,27,326
,, 21 to 30	19,99,85,748
,, 31 to 40	1,50,24,389
,, above 40	20,67,168
Yarn made from Cotton waste	3,54,892
Total	66,00,62,597

During the same period that is 1920-21, the production of piece-goods amounted to 36,74,91,791 lbs., that is, 138,68,49,746 yards. A pound of cloth equals about 4 yards. The following statement represents the exports and imports of yarns to and from foreign countries:—

Imports:—

Nos. 1 to 40s.	Grey	3,20,81,904 Lbs
	Bleached	20,39,675 ,,
	Coloured	1,18,04,990 ,,
	Mercerised	12,79,536 ,,
	Miscellaneous	1,27,390 ,,
		4,73,33,495
Deduct re-exports		3,32,252 ,,
that is, the net import in India of yarns amounted to		4,70,01,143 Lbs.

Export of Indian Yarn:—8,25,35,220 Lbs.

The nett surplus left in India of indigenous yarn for home consumption was therefore. 57,74,67,377 Lbs.

Piece-goods:—

Imports from foreign countries during the year 1920-21:—

Grey	580,208,403 Yards.
Bleached	421,784,132 ,,
Coloured	489,255,755 ,,
Fents	18,071,765 ,,
Total	1,509,320,055 ,,
Deduct re-exports	60,990,737

Net Imports 1,448,329,318 yards.

It has been stated above that in India 367,481,791, lbs. or 1,580,849,746 yards of cloth was manufactured in 1920-21, out of which the exports were as under:—

Grey 48,439,790 yards.

Bleached 1,73,503 yards.

Coloured 96,151,500 yards.

Total exports 146,364,793 yards. Deducting from the total yards manufactured namely, 1,580,849,746 we get 1,433,484,953 yards which was retained for consumption in India. So the total of foreign and indigenous cloth retained for consumption was as under:—

Foreign	1,448,329,318 yards.
Indigenous	1,433,484,953 ,,
Total	2,881,814,271 yards.

We have stated above that 47,601,143 lbs. of yarn was imported into India from foreign countries. Now one pound of mill yarn can be turned into about 4 yards of cloth. Therefore multiplying the above figure by four we get 188,004,572 yards of cloth; that is, 2,881,814,271 plus 188,004,572 equal to 3,069,818,843 yards of cloth was consumed by India during the year, which works out at 9½ yards per head of population. As we have seen above 57,74,67,377 pounds of yarn remained in India for the purposes of weaving. As one pound of mill yarn can be turned into 4 yards of cloth, we may suppose that 230, 98,69,508 yards of cloth were manufactured. Now we shall see how much yarn was used by hand-loom workers. All the mills in India manufactured 158,08, 49,746 yards. Deducting this from the total manufacture of India namely 230,98,69,508 yards we get 72,90,19,762 yards which may be presumed as having been manufactured with hand-looms. The following table gives the total possible manufacture of cloth in India:—

	Yards.
Hand-looms	72,90,19,762
Mills (using local mill yarn)	143,34,84,983
Manufactured from Indian yarn which is at present exported	33,01,40,380
Can be retained in India by stopping export	14,63,64,793
Total	263,90,10,388

As stated above India consumed 306,98,18,843 yards of cloth both foreign and home made. Deducting therefrom 263,90,10,388 yards, India must produce 43,08,08,455 yards of cloth. We have stated above that one pound of mill yarn would produce 4 yards of cloth but the same quantity of hand-spun yarn would produce as far as we understand, only 3 yards. That being so, we require 14,36,02,818-1/3 pounds of hand-spun yarn for producing the requisite stock. If a man works at the rate of 8 hours per day, he can spin 3/4 pound of yarn. That means every month one can turn out 22½ pounds of yarn; in every year 250 pounds. Therefore, one spining-wheel worked for 8 hours every day can turn out 250 pounds of yarn per year and so we require 5,74,411 spinning-wheels to turn out the requisite quantity of yarn. All the spinning-wheels however cannot be supposed to work at their full stretch. Allowing for sickness, rest, and other causes, we can say that 10 lakhs of spinning-wheels will meet the needs of the country. The essential requirement is of course that those spinning-wheels should not remain as merely ornaments of the houses but should be worked regularly. To make the movement of Khadi successful it is again necessary not only that spinning-wheels should be installed but that District and Village Congress Committees should organise hand-loom weaving on a systematic basis and open Khadi Depots. Mahatma Gandhi has said that probably 20 lakhs of spinning-wheels have already been installed in the country. If this is so, there is not the least possible ground for any nervousness on the score of the scarcity of goods to meet people's requirements. This red herring of scarcity of goods to meet the requirements of India is drawn across the trail needlessly by those who will not or cannot help the movement. When the war broke out in 1914 and the fiat went forth that people should curtail their requirements and cease importing as much as possible from foreign countries to help the Empire in its time of trouble there was no question of shortage of piece-goods nor of the ability or otherwise of this country to meet all the demands placed upon it. As is shown above India will perfectly be able to meet her requirements if there is the will to do so on the part of the mill-owners, piece-goods merchants, and the general consumers.

We have shown that 5,74,411 spinning-wheels worked at the rate of 8 hours together with the existing mills can produce sufficient yarn to clothe the country. In basing our conclusion we have relied on the figures of the production of yarn of our mills in 1920-21. But we may be permitted to say that the capacity of our mills to produce yarn is much more. There is no reason why the mills should not be worked to their full capacity if the boycott is to be effected as early as possible. Looking to the figures of the previous years we find that Mills have produced as much as 33 crore lbs. of yarn at some period. There is every reason to believe that they might produce more if necessity requires it. We are glad that it has been realised by the Congress that the existing mills must be fully utilised if the boycott movement is to succeed within a reasonable period. The introduction of the spinning-wheels according to the Congress resolutions intended for the purpose of supplementing the mill-made yarn and cloth. The mill-owners have nothing to fear from the introduction of spinning-wheels to the extent recommended by the Congress. Will they therefore rise to the occasion and stop all export of yarn and cloth, work their mills to their utmost capacity and regulate the prices in the best interests of the country? The All-India Congress Committee which met soon after the Calcutta Congress recommended that a deputation of the Committee should for this purpose meet the mill-owners. We regret very much that no formal deputation has ever been organised for the purpose. The Nagpur Congress directed the All-India Congress Committee to appoint an Economic Boycott Committee to consider and recommend measures as to how best to bring about the boycott of foreign trade relations in that behalf to say how far the introduction of spinning-wheels was necessary to supplement the mill made yarn and cloth. The Committee was appointed immediately after the Congress Sessions were over but it has not met as yet. We are glad Mr. Tairsee has now convened its meeting and we hope this little pamphlet will be of some use to the Committee.

SECTION—III.

The duties of all the three classes viz., (1) Mill-owners, (2) Piece-goods merchants, and (3) Consumers, are clearly pointed by Mahatma Gandhi in his usual, sweetly reasonable and unchallengeable manner. Piece-goods merchants should henceforward cease placing their orders with foreign countries. This is a *sine qua non*. This is, or should be, a *sine qua non* of their future conduct. Piece-goods merchants have in the past always shown a remarkable feeling of patriotism and it may be hoped that they will rise to the occasion at its supreme juncture. They are keen, shrewd business men and it will be considered a slur on their business capacity if any one says that Mahatma Gandhi is taking away their means of livelihood by asking them to stop dealing in foreign piece-goods. Piece-goods merchants have got a tremendous capacity for business and will find plenty of other directions in which to divert their energies if they leave off their present vocation.

Mill-owners should resolve not to increase their rates beyond a decent margin of profit. As Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai has said in his interesting letter to Mahatma Gandhi, it was the short-sighted policy of few mill-owners which retarded the cause of Swadeshi at the time of the Bengal partition. We can rest assured that the industrial statesmen of Bombay and Ahmedabad with their proverbial patriotism and their broad outlook will not allow the present opportunity to slip by without their contributing a material quota of their service to making the present campaign successful. They should stop all foreign exports and they should work the mills to their full capacity. The consumers should leave off all use of foreign piece-goods and should take a pledge not to purchase any single yard of foreign piece-goods. If all these three classes fulfil the duties which are required of them by the country our idea of making India self-sufficient with regard to piece-goods will certainly to fulfilled.

SECTION IV.

The question which is principally asked is what about the stocks both with dealers and with individuals. A definite negative reply can at least be given forthwith and it is that no stocks either with dealers or with the individuals should be burnt. It is estimated that stocks with dealers throughout India must be worth at least Rs. 60 crores, while stocks with individuals, though one cannot put an estimate, must also be extremely valuable. Ours is a proverbially poor country and specially at the present juncture several of the leading districts are passing through bitter famine conditions. It would be a huge and colossal waste of national wealth if such stocks are burnt down. Stocks with dealers should either be sent to foreign countries or disposed of locally. With regard to stocks with individuals, depots may be opened by different Congress Committees and the old clothes received by them. Those people who are very poor and cannot afford to give away their old clothes for nothing may be compensated in some manner by the grant of Khadi. New foreign clothes may be sold and the money realised may be sent to famine stricken districts. Any old but serviceable clothes may be sent to famine districts through charitable agencies like the Salvation Army (which has already appealed for old clothes) or District Committees. There will be meetings held at the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak. Vows may be taken at such meetings not to use foreign clothes; but it would be useless to have any bon-fires of piece-goods whether with dealers or with individuals. A small stock may be burnt if the local people think that it would serve as a sort of symbol of the resolve of the country to do away with foreign piece-goods

APPENDIX.

Resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress sessions:—

In as much as Non-Co-operation has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice without which no nation can make real progress, and in as much as an opportunity should be given in the very first stage of Non-Cooperation to every man, woman, and child, for such discipline and self-sacrifice, this Congress advises adoption of Swadeshi in piece-goods on a vast scale, and in as much as the existing mills of India with indigenous capital and control do not manufacture sufficient yarn and sufficient cloth for the requirements of the nation, and are not likely to do so for a long time to come, this Congress advises immediate stimulation of further manufacture on a large scale by means of reviving hand-spinning in every home and hand-weaving on the part of the millions of weavers who have abandoned their ancient and honourable calling for want of encouragement.

Instructions:—We attach great importance to Swadeshi in the form of revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and distribution of cloth so manufactured. Thousands of workers need special training for this work. Ladies of high station especially should be induced to take up hand-spinning and to use only such cloth as can be woven out of hand-spun yarn. Classes should be formed in every street. Spinning wheels can be manufactured by an ordinary carpenter. Those taking up this branch of work should communicate with the Manager, of Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, near Ahmedabad.

In order to advance the cause of Swadeshi and to check the importation of foreign cloth, deputations should wait on Indian mill-owners with a view to securing reduction of the present high prices.

Resolution of the Nagpur Congress sessions:—

Now this Congress while reaffirming the resolution on Non-violent Non-Cooperation passed at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta declares that in order to make India economically independent and self-contained by calling upon merchants and traders to carry out a gradual boycott of foreign trade relations, to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving and in that behalf by having a scheme of economic boycott planned and formulated by a Committee of experts to be nominated by the All-India Congress Committee.

A Lahore message of July 18 says, in the north-west Rohtak non-Mahomedan constituency it is announced that Chaudhri Ghasi Ram Jat of Ahulana in the Gohana Tahsil has been duly elected for this constituency. The former member was Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E. who was unseated on the election petition.

Regarding the death of Mr. G. H. Quigley, late Assistant Power House Superintendent, Meerut, who died of cholera at Lahore Railway Station the "C. and M. Gazette" understands that railway authorities arrived at the conclusion that the source of infection was some iced aerated water which he obtained on the train before reaching Lahore. Appropriate action is being taken against the ice contractor concerned. (A.P.)

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Kaira Shri Sumati Rama Suri Jain Library, will be performed on the 24th instant before a public meeting by Acharya Shri Gidwaniji of the Gujarat Vidya Pith of Ahmedabad.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

As considerable misapprehension on the subject appears to be still existing, the Consul for Italy in Calcutta notifies that English travellers proceeding to Europe via Italy and holding passports issued by the Government of Bengal, Madras, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Provinces and the Punjab and by the State of Kashmir should have their passports vised at the Italian Consulate General in Calcutta (23, Harrington Mansions).

The same regulation applies to all foreigners residing in the above mentioned provinces or holding passports issued by their respective Consuls in Calcutta.

The Italian Consulate in Bombay will vise the passports issued by the Presidency of Bombay and in other parts of India not already mentioned or those issued by foreign Consuls in Bombay.

Those residing out of Calcutta may send their passports to be vised by registered post enclosing a spare copy of their photo. The fee for viseing a British passports is six rupees.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

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A Press Note states—The Government of India have intimated that although wide publicity was given to the regulations issued by them for the appointment, in India, of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service, the number of candidates, who appear to be suitable, is considerably below the number of probationerships reserved for appointment in India this year under the ordinary regulations. This is regarded as most disappointing, for it is hoped to proceed with the Indianisation of this service as rapidly as is compatible with the limitation fixed. It has been decided therefore, to make a last endeavour to obtain an additional number of candidates. The terms and prospects of the Forest Service are attractive, and it is hoped that sufficient candidates will now be forthcoming. Applications (in the form already prescribed) will be received by Government up to 26th July.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. July 18.

The Bengal Legislative Council met this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Kerr asked for an allocation of seven and a half lakhs from the lump provision of over forty-five under the head "Miscellaneous" to various heads debitable to meet the cost of revision from July 1st of the pay of the menial establishment, as recommended by McAlpin Committee, whose report was recently issued. The present proposals were not concerned with ministerial officers with which McAlpin Committee also dealt. That was a much more complicated problem on which they would have to obtain various opinions before placing the proposals before the Council. The average cost of menials revision would be Rs. 84,000 monthly. The motion was carried unanimously and the Council was then prolonged until August 29th.

A requisition signed by 18 members of the Senate of the Madras University is issued for the purpose of calling an extraordinary meeting of the Senate to consider a resolution for holding the Intermediate Bachelor of Arts and preliminary Honours examinations in October next (A.P.)

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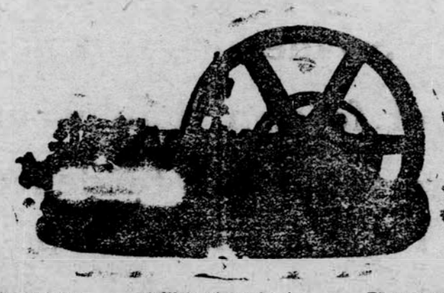

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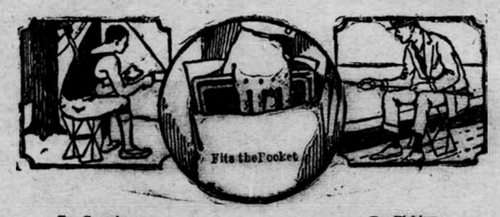

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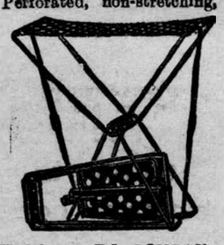

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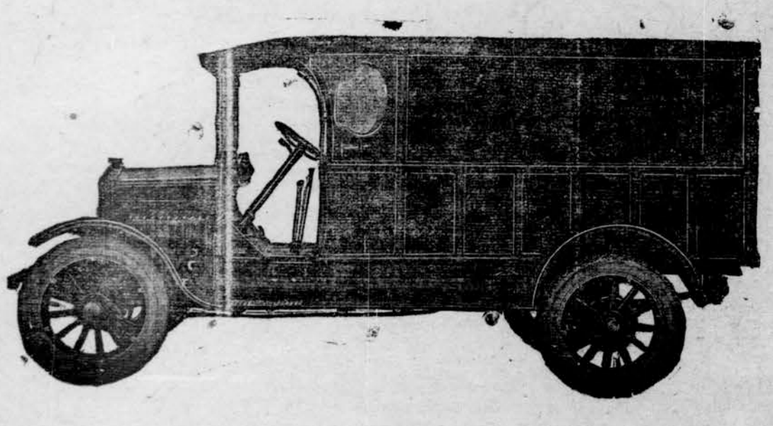

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